

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD

No. 2096.—VOL. LXXV.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



"STRANGERS AND PILGRIMS." BY C. T. GARLAND.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at 6, Tilney-street, Countess Beauchamp, of a son.
On the 6th inst., at 30, Charles-street, St. James's-square, the Marchioness of Waterford, of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., at Hull, the wife of Commander Dudley Stuart, R.N., of a daughter.
On the 30th ult., at Laguna, Tenerife, the wife of Charles H. Hamilton, Esq., of a son.
On the 12th inst., at 3, Park Bank, Great Clowes-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester, the wife of George Shillito, 108, Northgate, Wakefield, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Baywater, by the father of the bridegroom, Thomas Garrett, Esq., of Southampton, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Henry Brittan, Esq., of Clifton, and second daughter of the late George Jenkins, Esq., of Temple Hill, Weston-super-Mare. No cards.
On the 6th inst., at St. Swin's Church, East Retford, the Rev. Frederick Scobell Boissier, second son of the Rev. Peter Henry Boissier, to Frances Harriette Marian, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Marshall, surgeon, of East Retford.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Mar Lodge, Braemar, the Earl of Fife, K.T.
On the 5th inst., at 11, Addison-gardens, South Kensington, Matilda, widow of William a'Beckett, late Chief Justice of Victoria, Australia, aged 64.
On the 5th inst., at St. Margaret's, East Grinstead, Lady Emily Maria Somers Cocks, youngest daughter of the late Earl Somers, aged 49.
On the 29th ult., on board the S.S. Merkara, in the Red Sea, Lucy, wife of the late James Innes Strachan, of Ceylon, aged 55 years.
On the 31st ult., at Barth, Germany, Sophie Wilhelmine Alexandrine Völcker, wife of Edward Völcker, of Barth, and daughter of the late Senator C. G. Krohss, of Bergen, Rügen, aged 33.
On the 5th inst., at Westminster, after an illness of one week (of pyæmia), Emily, wife of Henry Maudslay, M. Inst. C.E. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17.	
Tenth Sunday after Trinity. New moon, 8.11 p.m. Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xii.; Rom. xiv. and xv. 1-8. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xiii. or xvii.; Matt. xxv. 31. St. James's, noon (Rev. Dr. Butler). Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Eiskine Knollys.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. Russell, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Irons; 7 p.m., Rev. C. F. Willis, Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon College. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. R. I. Simpson; 7 p.m., Rev. Blomfield Jackson.
MONDAY, AUGUST 18.	
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born, 1830. British Association, meeting at Sheffield, reception room opened 1 to 6 p.m.; and on following days.	British Archaeological Association, visit to Norwich (three days). Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta (three days).
TUESDAY, AUGUST 19.	
Human Society, 4 p.m. Yeovil and Mid-Somerset Athletic Sports.	Races: Stockton, Sutton Park. Great Yarmouth Marine Regatta. Berwick-on-Tweed Rowing Regatta.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20.	
British Association at Sheffield: general committee (for election of president and officers), 1 p.m.; general meeting, 8 p.m.; address by the new president, Professor G. J. Allman.	Ormskirk and Southport Agricultural Society Show, Bootle, near Liverpool (two days). Beamish, Penton, and Consett Agricultural Society Show, Gateshead. Blackcock shooting begins.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 21.	
British Association at Sheffield: sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; soirée, 8 p.m.	Gloucester Agricultural Show. Windsor and Eton Regatta. London Sailing Club, match.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 22.	
British Association, Sheffield: sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; Mr. W. Crookes on Radiant Matter, 8.30.	Cumberland and Westmoreland Agricultural Society Show, Cockermouth.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 23.	
British Association, Sheffield: sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; Lecture to Operative Classes (Mr. W. E. Ayton on Electricity as a Motive Power), evening.	Yachting: Barrow Corinthian Yacht Club Matches. Holme Valley Horse and Hound Show, Huddersfield.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 13' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.		
August	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°			
	3 29.836	61.8	60.3	95	9	72.8	55.0	NE. E. SSW.	318	0.000
	4 29.957	61.1	54.4	79	8	68.8	53.2	WSW. SW. W.	181	0.000
	5 29.802	58.7	52.7	82	9	66.2	53.2	SSW. S.	274	0.110
	6 29.751	56.8	50.6	81	7	64.3	52.0	SW. WSW.	306	0.115
	7 29.836	56.8	50.7	81	9	65.8	53.0	SW. WSW.	287	0.100
	8 29.818	59.4	55.5	88	10	64.8	55.5	SW. WSW.	109	0.000
	29.930	55.0	43.5	68	6	67.7	51.7	SSW. NW.	158	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.824	29.924	29.892	29.725	29.834	29.821	29.901
Temperature of Air	62.7	64.0	62.4	61.2	59.7	62.1	58.0
Temperature of Evaporation	61.1	60.9	57.6	55.7	54.2	53.6	50.1
Direction of Wind	E.	SW.	S.	SW.	SW.	S.	NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 29 1	2 10	2 27	2 45 13	3 3	3 39	3 48 14
4 18	4 18	4 18	4 18	4 18	4 18	4 18
7 55	7 55	7 55	7 55	7 55	7 55	7 55
11 42	11 42	11 42	11 42	11 42	11 42	11 42

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. Is.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE WORLD-FAMED

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.
The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their
FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL,
in one continuous Season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT:

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT,
all the year round.

Fanteils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programmes.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!!
A new grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet, entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL appears in her wonderful Flying Dance and Magic Flights of forty feet.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!!
The Morning Post says:—"Grace, ingenuity, and celerity are united in remarkable combination." "This performance is novel, pretty, and unique, and therefore well worth seeing."

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. PARS PARADISE at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Misses Ada, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Price, 6d. to 2s. 2s.

VIEWS ON THE RHINE.

With the Number for next week, Aug. 23,

WILL BE PRESENTED, GRATIS,
COLOURED PICTURES

OF

RHEINSTEIN, KATZ, STOLZENFELS, PFALZ,
AND FALKENBERG.

Price Sixpence; Postage, One Halfpenny.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, LONDON.

THE ZULU WAR.

Sketches of the Battle of Ulundi and the Destruction of King Cetewayo's Kraal have been received from our Special Artist, and will be published next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

"Much Ado about Nothing" would certainly not be an accurate or fair representation of the Parliamentary Session of 1878-9. There is, however, another adage somewhat akin to it in meaning, equally popular, and which describes, approximately at least, the legislative proceedings of the year—"Much Cry and Little Wool." The time spent by the great Council of the Nation since it met, for "the dispatch of business," towards the close of last autumn, has been unusually extended. The results of it have not been much to speak of. A retrospective glance at the course of the Session is not altogether unlike sight-seeing in a fog. Figure after figure, hazy in outline, passes before the eye, making upon it a nebulous impression. But scarcely have the several forms become definite to the spectator than they pass away again into apparent vacuity, and are seen no more. No great promise heralded the commencement of Parliamentary business, for the long list of Notices of Motion by private members did not betoken much serious work, as contradistinguished from talk. But the programme of her Majesty's Ministers was comparatively modest. Nevertheless, when put side by side with the measures actually passed, it indicated purposes and plans of far greater public importance than the event has justified. The contrast thus exhibited is not by any means a novelty, but it does not always grow out of mismanagement, as in the present instance. There has been obstruction, it is true; but even the obstruction has not always been barren of fruit, and, when it was, might have been overcome if it had been resolutely grappled with.

The most conspicuous feature of the Session has been its relation to the Foreign Policy of the Government. That policy has undergone ample discussion. The Afghan War, Hostilities in South Africa, the Treaty of Berlin, Egyptian Affairs, and the contemplated Boundaries of Greece have, we may say, been thoroughly sifted. The papers relating severally to each of these questions have been laid upon the table in both Houses—not always, it must be confessed, when most wanted; but generally in sufficient fulness to guide a careful judgment as to ultimate issues. The end of the Session exhibits a more favourable aspect of foreign affairs than that which prevailed at its commencement. Both the great political parties, influenced, no doubt—in part, at least—by a wider knowledge of facts and by a more careful study of them in their position one to another, have done somewhat to lessen the distance which at first divided them. The Berlin Treaty, for example, looked at with reference to its main purport, has proved itself operative beyond the expectation of a large portion of the British Public. Russia has withdrawn her army, according to stipulation, to the other side of the Pruth; Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia have organised themselves; and, although Turkey, the Turkey of Pashadom, remains intrinsically as unfit for the good government of its subjects as it was before the War, there is nothing which seriously threatens the unsettlement of arrangements agreed upon at Berlin. As to the Afghan War, it is over. The policy of Annexation, if it was ever contemplated, has been abandoned. The so-called "scientific frontier" has been achieved, and Russian encroachments upon Afghanistan have been met and baffled. We wish that as much could be said of the War in Zululand. Sir Garnet Wolseley's instructions from home are yet a matter of guesswork rather than of knowledge; and, although many troops are returning to England, and great expenses are being cut down, it is not yet clear that Lord Chelmsford's victory at Ulundi will bring hostilities in South Africa to a speedy close. On the whole, however, the Foreign Policy of this country is far less perturbed and adventurous than it seemed to be at the commencement of the Session. Government could always, on whatever question, command an overpowering majority of votes; but we

think that the counsels which have been tendered to it by the Opposition in both Houses have succeeded in modifying, to a considerable extent, the spirit of the proceedings they had intended to pursue.

Domestic Legislation has been far from successful this Session—perhaps because the mind of Parliament was pre-occupied with other matters. The Army Discipline Bill and the Irish University Bill can neither of them be looked upon, indeed, as measures of small importance. They are not of first-rate magnitude, but they may claim a foremost place in a secondary class. The first of them was the "pièce de résistance" of the Session; the second seems to have been the result of a happy accident. Both will probably have the effect of greatly clearing the ground of topics of embarrassing nicety. Neither of them will be accepted as complete in itself; but each probably has removed, from the surface of things at least, a bone of contention which neither of the political parties appeared strong enough to remove. As to other matters, the Criminal Code Bill, the Valuation of Property Bill, the County Government Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and several more that we cannot stay to enumerate—they have gone the way of all flesh. They have been matured up to a certain stage and have then been allowed to drop out of sight. They are not much regretted, save in one case, and probably we shall see them again; but the loss of the Criminal Code Bill is vexatious, and would seem even to portend the impracticability of forcing any such amendment of the Law through Parliament.

The Financial Legislation of the Session has been of a somewhat illusory order. The evil day has been put off. We know not precisely where we are, except that we are still responsible for an indeterminate amount of indebtedness. Our annual expenditure continues to mount up, our ways and means show symptoms of declension. Sir Stafford Northcote is a well-informed, intelligent, and cautious administrator, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but he is too easy and yielding in the fibre of his will. His associations, to say nothing of the circumstances in which he has been placed, have usually prevented him from putting down his foot where he ought to have done, and hence the appearance, if not the reality, of muddle. What the issue will be when the time for clearing up comes, we forbear to speculate; but the close of the Session does not leave the public mind satisfied on the score of the financial situation of the country. Meanwhile Commerce scarcely gives promise of early revival. Agriculture suffers from severest depression. Foreign Markets are being, one by one, closed against us. We have been living too fast. We shall have to reform our ways, individually as well as collectively. It is thus, however, that nations make progress. They may learn something even from their errors; and England certainly has much yet to learn.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner at Osborne, on the Duke of Edinburgh's thirty-fifth birthday, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Louis of Battenberg. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting on her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses, joined the Royal circle in the evening. The band of the 42nd Royal Highlanders played during dinner, under the direction of Mr. William Scott, bandmaster, and the pipers of the regiment played afterwards on the terrace. The Princess of Wales and Princes Albert Victor and George dined with the Queen at Osborne yesterday week, and Captain Lord Charles Scott, H.M.S. Bacchante, dined with her Majesty.

The Earl of Beaconsfield arrived at Osborne on Saturday last, and had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Mr. Montagu Corry. The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. A. L. B. Peile, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor. The Earl of Beaconsfield and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby dined with her Majesty. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Queen on Monday to take leave on returning to Aldershot. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George, dined with her Majesty. The Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. M. Corry left Osborne. The Queen and Princess Beatrice paid a visit to the Royal Victoria Hospital, at Netley, on Tuesday. Her Majesty inspected the various wards occupied by the sick and wounded who have been sent home from South Africa, and before leaving decorated Private Hitch, of the 1-24th Regiment with the Victoria Cross, for gallantry at the defence of Rorke's Drift. Princess Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales have dined with the Queen, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury have dined with the Queen. Her Majesty has driven out daily, and has visited Ryde, Newport, and Cowes. The Queen inspected the Bacchante before it set out on its trial cruise. Her Majesty has also been out in the Royal yacht on several occasions, and has paid visits to the various members of the Royal family who have been staying at the Isle of Wight.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales closed the yachting week by visiting Count Bathfany on Saturday last at Eglehurst Castle, Cowes. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Archduke Carl Stephan of Austria, and Prince Louis of Battenberg. A large assemblage of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron and about 200 other distinguished visitors were present to meet the Royal guests. The castle and grounds were decorated with the flags of all nations; the Prince's standard floating from the castle tower. The Royal party arrived at Eglehurst in her Majesty's yacht Alberta at four o'clock, and were received by Count Bathfany and conducted by him through the grounds to the castle. The band of the 108th Regiment, under the direction of Mr. M'Lagan, bandmaster, played during the

afternoon. The Royal personages, after a two hours' stay, returned to East Cowes; and in the evening the Prince and Princess and Princes Albert Victor and George, with the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, went to the Squadron Castle and witnessed the illumination of the yachts lying in Cowes Roads, and also of the Royal yachts Victoria and Albert and Osborne, and the ironclad Hector. A brilliant display of fireworks was also given.

During a recent match at Jersey, in which the Prince's yacht Hildegarde was competing, one of the crew accidentally lost his life. His Royal Highness has directed an annuity of £24 a year to be paid to the deceased's widow, with an extra sovereign at Easter and at Christmas, and has also ensured the education of her children.

The Prince will spend a few days hunting in the Exmoor country at the end of the month, when he will be the guest of Mr. Luttrell, of Dunster Castle.

Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh presided on Monday evening at the annual dinner of the Portsmouth Royal Naval Club. The Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Battenberg were present. Their Royal Highnesses crossed over from Osborne in the Commander-in-Chief's yacht, Fire Queen.

The Duke of Cambridge left town on Tuesday for Kissenegg.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace on Sunday night for Germany.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden have arrived at Eastbourne.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have been on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford at Ragley Hall, during which they attended the meeting of the Alcester Labourers' Improvement Society (of which Lord Hertford is the founder and president), held annually in the park, and the Duchess distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. The Duke and Duchess also lunched with Lord and Lady Leigh at Stoneleigh Abbey, and visited Kenilworth Castle; and they also visited Lord and Lady Chesham at Latimer. The Duke and Duchess have left Kensington Palace for the White Lodge, Richmond Park, for the autumn.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway has been on a visit to Mr. Mark Firth at Oakbrook, Sheffield. His Royal Highness inspected the principal manufactures of the town, and after a night's stay left for Manchester on a tour of inspection, after which he went to Lyme Hall as the guest of Mr. W. J. Leigh, M.P. The Crown Prince also visited Hawarden, and on Saturday last arrived on a visit to Sir Watkin and Lady Williams Wynn at Wynnistay. On Monday his Royal Highness left for Liverpool, en route for Scotland.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left town for the Isle of Wight. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and Ladies Russell have left Eaton-square for Endsleigh, Tavistock. The Duke and Duchess of Athole have arrived at Blair Castle, Blair Athol. The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived at Gastein. The Duke of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have left for Homburg. The Duchess of Abercorn has gone on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne at Derreen, Kenmare, in the county of Kerry. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Alexandra Leveson-Gower have arrived at Dunrobin Castle. The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Taylor have arrived at Headfort House, Kells. The Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock have left town to join the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Endsleigh, Devon. The Countess of Dalkeith has left town for Langholm Lodge, Dumfriesshire. The Earl of Dalkeith has accompanied his brother, Lord Charles Scott, in the Bacchante. Lord Dalkeith has his second son serving as midshipman on board the Bacchante. The Earl and Countess of Derby are making a tour of Switzerland.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adamson, J. B., to be Vicar of St. Paul's, Foleshill.
Ard, A. J.; Chaplain at Milan.
Barker, Rowland Vetric; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Preston.
Brode, G. E.; Chaplain at Biarritz.
Cherington, A. Orlando; Vicar of St. Michael's, Tivdiale.
Coombes, W.; Chaplain at Stockholm.
Gambushian, A.; Chaplain at Cyprus.
Giannini, E.; Chaplain at Turin.
Green, J.; Vicar of Christ Church, Cockermouth, Cumberland.
K. dle, F. G.; Senior Curate of St. Mary's, Reading; Vicar of Buckingham.
Mlncr, Isaac W.; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Lane Bridge, Burnley.
Ramscoe, John Henry; Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.
Robinson, W. H.; Curate of Long Marston, York; Vicar of Rosedale.
Stephens, W. R.; Chaplain at Brussels.
Thomson, James; Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Compiègne, France.
Thomton, John; Rector of Pockleton, Shrewsbury.—*Guardian*.

The reopening of Tewkesbury Abbey has been fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The parish church of Camborne, which has been enlarged by the addition of an aisle, and which accommodates seven hundred worshippers, has been reopened by the Bishop of Truro.

Luxulyan church, Cornwall, the square tower of which was once the repository of the Stannery charter and of the records of the 'Tinnars' Parliament, was reopened, after restoration, on the 1st inst.

The Bishop of Lincoln consecrated, on the 29th ult., the new church of St. Paul's in his cathedral city, which had been rebuilt at a cost of £3680, and which now accommodates five hundred worshippers.

The painted window by Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street, erected by subscription by the admirers of John Owen, the founder of Owens College, Manchester, has been placed in the adjoining Church of St. John.

On the 6th inst. the Archbishop of York consecrated a new chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Chad, at Sproxton, a hamlet in the parish of Helmsley. It occupies the site of a desecrated chapel in the Elizabethan style, which had long been used as a barn, and has been built from designs of the late Sir G. Scott.

The ancient church of Sutton-Brilles, which has undergone restoration under the care of Mr. Smith, of John-street, Adelphi, was reopened on the 29th ult. A handsome brass lectern, a beautifully-worked communion-cloth, a new set of vessels for the holy communion, and an organ were given by relatives of the Rector, the Rev. J. C. Bradley.

Last week the Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church which replaces that of St. Nicholas, Cumberworth, near Huddersfield, of which Archbishop Tillotson was once Rector. The same right rev. prelate has consecrated a new church at Sawley, near Ripon; it takes the place of a chapel built by an Abbot of Fountains, pulled down about 110 years ago. It has cost about £2000, of which £500 has been contributed by Mr. H. W. Wormald, and £300 by the widow of the late Mr. Wormald.

The annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was held on Tuesday at the offices of the Corporation, Southampton-street, Strand—the Bishop of London, President of the Corporation, in the chair. Dr. Pigott, secretary, read the report, which spoke of the continued prosperity of the work, in spite of general depression. There had been 357 cases

relieved, with grants ranging from £5 to £25. The Bishops of Carlisle, Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Oxford, Peterborough, and St. David's, and the Dean of Chester have become vice-presidents.

The *Globe* states that the Rev. Acton Windeyer Sillitoe, M.A., Consular Chaplain at Darmstadt, has accepted the offer of the new bishopric of New Westminster, in British Columbia. Mr. Sillitoe is a graduate of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and was ordained by the Bishop of Lichfield in 1869. He was Curate of Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, from 1869 to 1871; from 1871 to 1873 he was Curate in Charge of All Saints' Mission District, Wolverhampton; and from 1873 to 1876 he was Curate of St. Mark's, Worsley, under the Earl of Mulgrave, and had charge of the donative chapel at Ellenbrooke. Prior to his appointment at Hesse-Darmstadt he was Chaplain at Geneva for a short time.

Paul Church, near Hull, a very fine specimen of Perpendicular architecture, was reopened on the 7th inst., after having undergone a thorough restoration, which has been carried out mainly through the energy and perseverance of the Vicar, the Rev. R. D. C. Cordeaux, at a cost of £1600. Amongst various munificent offerings to the church we may mention a very handsome oak altar, and vestment, and silver altar vessels, all the gift of Mrs. Robert Reynard, a most generous friend of the church; a beautiful carved oak pulpit, presented by the Rev. Charles C. Wood, St. Leonard's; a font and lectern, by Messrs. Wilson and Fewlass, the contractors; and a complete set of service-books, with Bible, from the Rev. Alfred Turner, St. Leonard's.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We do not know a more unpleasant place than Brighton Downs in a heavy down-pour, and as wind and rain had matters pretty much their own way on the Cup day, it was surprising that the attendance should have been such a large one, especially as the great race of the day seemed likely to collapse. Insulaire had an engagement in France, which promised to be more lucrative than crossing the Channel for another gallop with Isonomy, and Silvio met with an accident which kept him at home. Thus, at one time, it looked as though the necessary quartette, "the property of different owners," could not be made up, and Isonomy appeared likely to follow in the footsteps of Preakness, and walk over for the forfeits; but, by the diplomatic sale of The Monk to Mr. John Porter, his trainer, Mr. Gretton secured a trio of opponents, and Paul's Cray, Drumhead, and The Monk attended the champion of the year in what was virtually a walk over after all. Isonomy showed no traces of his work at Ascot, and, as there is no sounder horse in training, Mr. Gretton appears likely to farm the cups for the next season or two. Advance (8 st. 13 lb.), who is in great form again, made light of a 10 lb. penalty in the Stewards' Cup on the last day, and gave Kaleidoscope 1 lb. and a decisive beating, no small performance for a horse who was working hard at hurdle-racing all last winter. Douranee secured her seventh successive victory in the Cliftonville Plate; and backers must surely have forgotten Japonica's defeat of Out of Bounds at Goodwood when they laid 2 to 1 on Master Kildare for the Rous Stakes. He was asked to concede no less than 32 lb., or about twice weight for age, to Mr. Jennings's filly, a task in which he naturally failed utterly.

A dull day and bitter wind deprived the first day of the meeting on the pretty Lewes course of half its attractions; nevertheless there was an immense number of people present, who were rewarded by seeing large fields and capital racing for almost every event on the programme. The De Warrenne Handicap was quite a miniature Stewards' Cup, with its twelve runners; and a very pretty finish between the first three, in which only "heads" divided them, resulted in favour of Carnethy (6 st. 8 lb.). Haggis at last secured a race for Lord Rosebery, and, though entered to be sold for £50, he was willing to give 610 gs. to retain possession of her. Early Morn at last made amends for many previous disappointments by winning the rich Astley Stakes in a canter. The performance was an excellent one, as he was giving weight to a large majority of his fifteen opponents, and it makes Douranee a wonderfully smart filly, as she gave him 10 lb. and sex allowance on the previous Tuesday. On Saturday the County Cup, which has so often brought out a good field of speedy animals, was reduced to a match between Trappist and Placida. The old horse has become thoroughly unreliable, and the Oaks victress made the whole of the running, and won cleverly. The fondness of horses for certain courses has been proved again and again, and it was not, therefore, surprising to see Rylstone (8 st. 11 lb.), in spite of four previous unsuccessful essays this season, canter off with the Lewes Handicap for the third year in succession. The mare looked very well, but the opposition was only weak.

Glorious weather made the first day of the Egham Meeting very pleasant, the only drawback being the terribly heavy state of the course, which only last week was covered with water. Backers continued in the vein of luck which has stuck to them for the past fortnight, and the ring must have lost heavily again. Brother to Ersilia beat a field of twelve very cleverly in the King John Plate, though he was giving about a stone to most of them—no small task with the ground in such a holding condition. Mar made such an example of his five opponents, in a race of a mile and a half, that he is sure to find plenty of supporters for the Ebor Handicap, in which his weight, including a 5-lb. penalty, is 6 st. 11 lb.

The Twelfth was a very fine day; and fair sport was enjoyed on the grouse moors. In accordance with custom, the first "bag" made at Balmoral on Tuesday morning was sent south to her Majesty at Osborne; and from Abergeldie seven brace were sent to the Prince of Wales. Some speculative sportsmen anticipated the Twelfth so far as to endeavour to dispatch nine brace and a half to the London markets on Saturday last; but Sandy's scent was keen, and the grouse were seized by the police at the Inverness railway station, though deponent sayeth not how the toothsome birds were disposed of.

The old Arrow has been distinguishing herself at the Royal regattas off the Isle of Wight. She won the Cowes Town Cup on the 7th inst. by two minutes and a quarter from the Formosa, and the Bloodhound, being the only yacht that started under 50 tons, took the Royal Yacht Squadron's prize of £50 in the same race. The Royal Yacht Squadron's prize of £100, for schooners, on the 8th inst., the course round the Isle of Wight, was competed for by the following yachts:—Enchantress (Colonel Owen Williams), Hildegarde (the Prince of Wales), Shark (the Duke of Rutland), Cetonia (the Earl of Gosford), Aline (Lord Hastings), Miranda (Mr. G. Lampton), Egeria (Mr. J. Mulholland, M.P.). The Enchantress went off with the lead, but the winner of the Queen's prize, the Egeria, won the race by 2 min. 2 sec. For the prizes presented by Lord Londonderry quite a fleet of yachts entered, and the Siren came in first, the Vixen second, and the Ina third. The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron was brought to a brilliant close in the evening by a display of fireworks by Mr. J. Pain on Cowes Parade, to see which and the illumination of the yachts, the Prince and Princess of Wales brought their two sons from Osborne, and

were accompanied by the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught. On Saturday, at a meeting of members, fault was found with the bad state of the harbour; and a protest against the Nixie receiving the third prize in the Londonderry contest ended in the prize being awarded to Terpsichore. The same day the Royal Southampton Yacht Club's prizes of £100 and £50 for cutters and yawls respectively gave the Arrow another opportunity of showing her speed. The Arrow came home first in the cutter race, but the Formosa carried off the palm by time allowance, the Britannia being second. The Latona won the yawl race, Surf being second.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta began at Ryde on Tuesday, when a £50 prize for cutters above forty tons was contested by The Arrow, Formosa, and Arethusa. Though the Formosa is a new vessel, with every possible modern improvement, the old Arrow succeeded in beating her by nearly two minutes, in addition to the start of 2 min. 47 sec. that she allowed her. Three yachts also started for a prize of £30, for cutters over thirty-five and under forty-one tons, and this was taken by The Bloodhound, Coryphée second, and Britannia last. The race on Wednesday was for the Ryde Town Cup. The Florinda took a flying start; the Formosa, Latona, Surf, Arrow, and Hypatia were in a cluster; the Enchantress was to leeward, and got a very bad start; but, as there was a course of fifty miles or so before the yachts, there were opportunities enough for reversing the positions. The Formosa won the cup by time, beating the Latona, that came in first.

Now that the ground has become a little harder, batsmen have a chance of showing something like their true form, and long scores are beginning to crop up pretty frequently. Last week the annual cricket carnival at Canterbury engrossed general attention, and some very fine scoring took place. Thirteen of Kent looked pretty certain to beat England, when Dr. W. G. Grace (not out, 63) and Flowers (not out, 72) came to the rescue, and snatched the match out of the fire by four wickets—a most meritorious display of batting just when it was most needed. In the second match, the Gentlemen of England—by no means a representative eleven—beat the Gentlemen of Kent by 131 runs. For the winners, Messrs. A. G. Steel (93) and W. G. Grace (54), did most of the scoring, while, on the other side, Mr. R. S. Jones (82) batted splendidly; and we must not omit to mention that, in the first innings of England, Mr. C. M. Cunliffe took five wickets for only ten runs. Turning to the county matches, we note that Yorkshire has beaten Middlesex by five wickets. The scoring was very small on either side, as the bowling of Pense and Bates proved so deadly that no one, except the Hon. A. Lyttelton (48), made anything of a stand against it. This week Gloucestershire has defeated Somersetshire in a single innings, with 152 runs to spare, Messrs. W. G. Grace (113) and F. Townsend (103) did most of the run-getting. Lancashire, playing without Mr. A. G. Steel, has sustained her first reverse in county matches this season, at the hands of the Yorkshire eleven. Messrs. Hornby (55) and Royle (47) did their best to avert defeat; but Bates (118) and Ulyett (55) were the chief contributors to a fine total of 353, and Yorkshire won by an innings and 80 runs.

Lawn-tennis has by no means driven archery out of the field. The National Archery Meeting was, on the 8th inst., brought to a close in the Cheltenham College Ground; and in the evening the fair toxophilites maintained their supremacy at a conversazione and concert. Mrs. Marshall, of East Sheen, as last year, gained the principal ladies' prize for first gross score, 708, and the ladies' transferable brace and badge; 2nd, Mrs. Pier Leigh (Cheltenham), 683; 3rd, Mrs. Batt (West Kent), 672; 4th, Mrs. Lister (Raglan), 647; 5th, Miss Hollins (Cheltenham), 543. Greatest number of goals: Miss Croker (Long Metford). Best goal: Mrs. Metcalf. Greatest score at sixty yards: Miss Hutchinson. Archer of the ban, 318. Gentlemen's gross score: Mr. Rimington (R. Toxophilite), 165 hits and 799 score; 2nd, Mr. Walters (Ewell), 729; 3rd, Mr. Neville (Robin Hood), 693; 4th, Mr. Walrod (S. Devon), 678. The Champion Gold Medal was won by Mr. Walters.

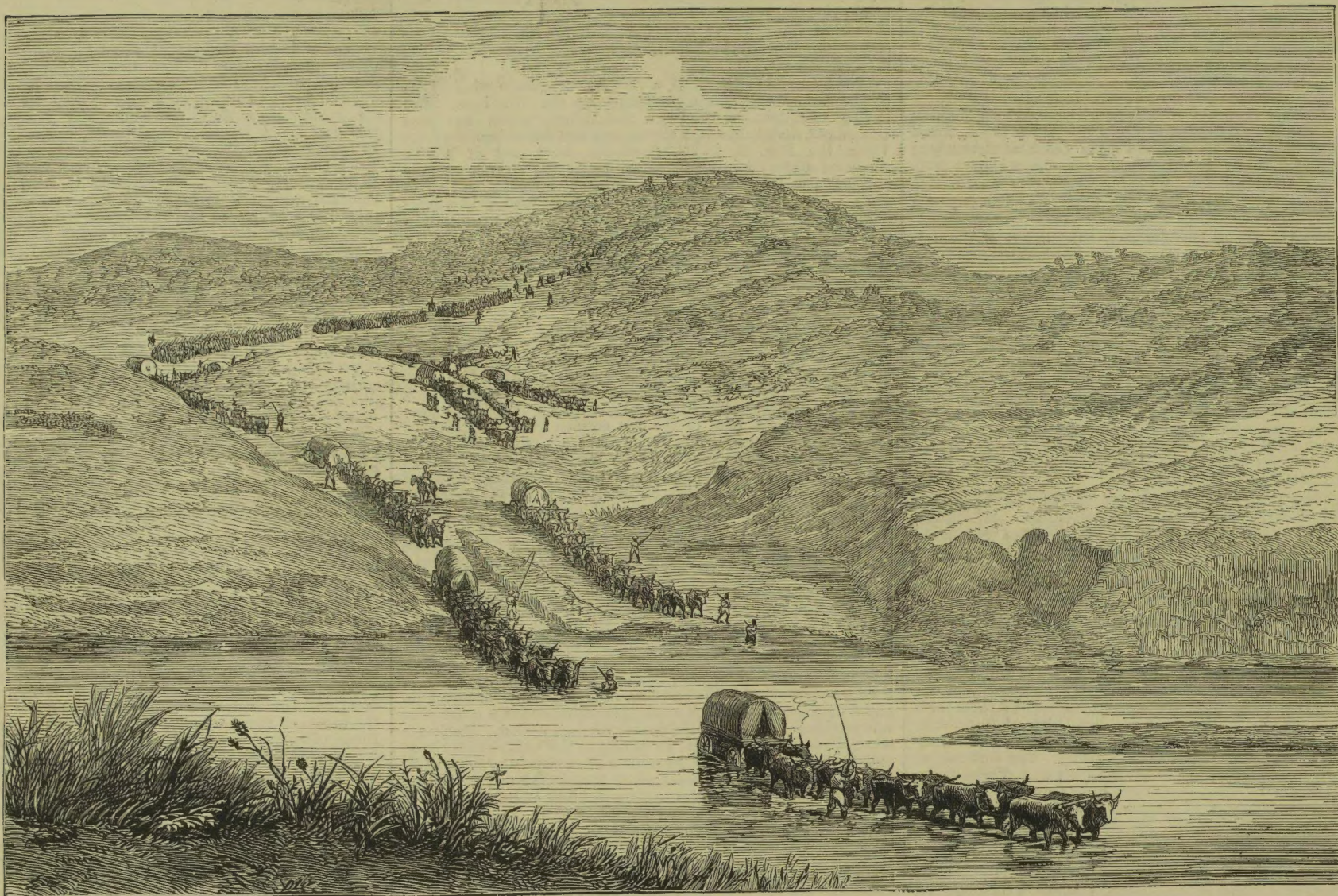
The race for the Amateur Swimming Championship was decided at the Welsh Harp on Saturday last, and resulted as follows:—H. Davenport, Ilex and Surrey S.C., first; R. Todd, Newcastle-on-Tyne (1000 yards amateur champion), second; J. P. Taylor, Newcastle (500 yards amateur champion), third; E. Danels, North London S.C. (captain), fourth; A. F. Bettinson, North London S.C., fifth; D. Ainsworth, Serpentine S.C. (ex-amateur champion), 0; G. Dunmore, Alliance S.C. (captain), 0; A. France, Alliance S.C., 0; J. Whittle, Serpentine S.C. (ex-champion), 0; H. P. Clementson, Hastings, S.C., 0. The race appeared quite at the mercy of Todd, until about 150 yards from home, when he began to tire, and also to steer a bad course, and Davenport, who swam in the gamest possible style, caught him and won by ten yards, for the sixth year in succession.

"STRANGERS AND PILGRIMS."

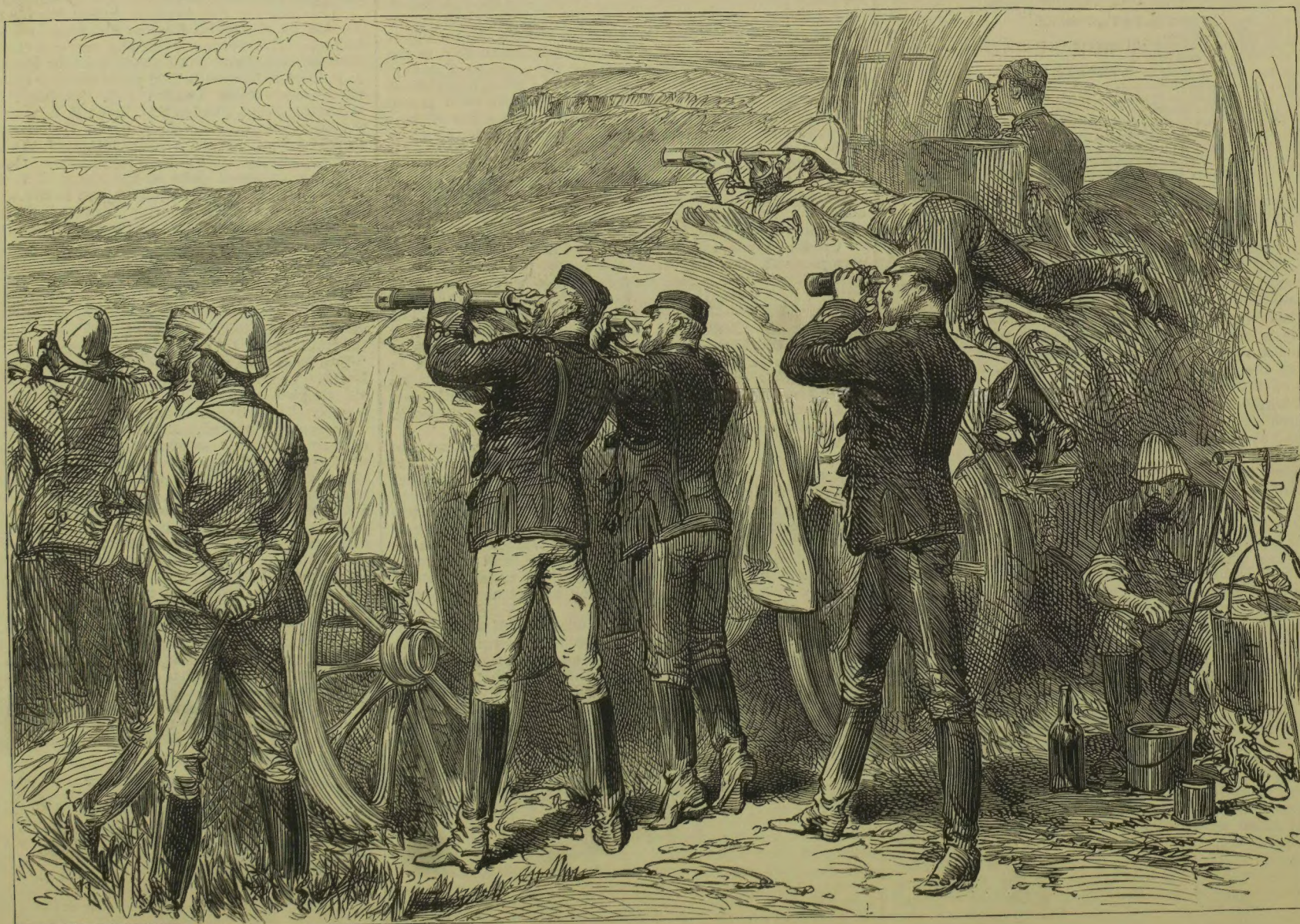
This gentle pair of faithful creatures, waiting for their master on the railway-station platform, with his luggage all ready for the train about to depart, are differently situated from the "Two Dogs" of a well-known poetical dialogue by Robert Burns. Unlike those canine moralists, Luth and Cesar, they are coupled together in the same attendance and personal service. They have an equal experience of social and domestic life amongst mankind. And if they could be supposed to talk as fully and freely as people of our human world, upon as great variety of topics, one animal's opinions might be as sound as the other's, regarding most questions of politics, trade, literature, science, and art. We cannot venture, however, to demand so much intellectual exertion from the amiable beasts, or even to inquire what they really think of the manners of dressed-up bipeds strutting and bustling up and down the platform. They have plenty of sense, and if not enough always to hold their tongues, enough to be aware that barking now and then is safer than talking. In the meantime we see them content to wait in decorous silence the approach of the travelling gentleman who is pleased to own them. He is going to take them somewhere down in the country, where both he and they will be much happier, for a few weeks at least, than they have been in London since the latter days of June. No dog that ever lived, we should think, could like best to live in town, and if a man prefers it, his dogs may, perhaps, think of him, and may quietly say to one another, "The more fool he." But the dogs and their master seem to be of one mind upon the occasion of this journey.

A new institution for the reception of the blind has been erected in Sheffield, at a cost of about £15,000. It is situated on the Manchester road, and will accommodate a large number of inmates, the able-bodied of whom will be taught such trades as the blind can follow. An endowment fund of £25,000, left by Mr. Holy, of Norton, will be applied to the support of the new institution, to the trustees of the existing Sheffield Blind Institution, which has been built with a view to ameliorate the condition of the blind to as great an extent as possible. The building will be opened early in September.

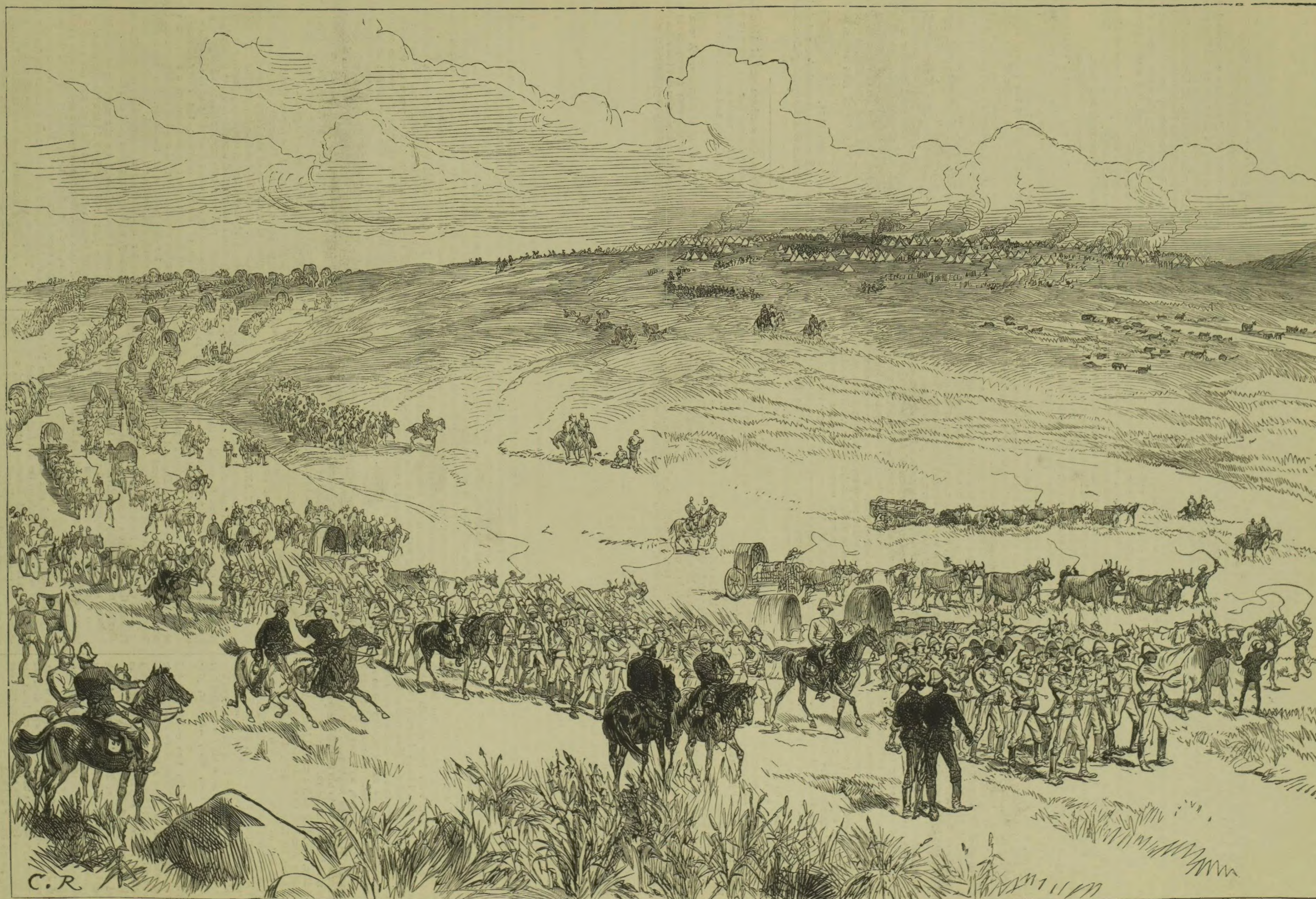
S K E T C H E S O F T H E Z U L U W A R .



REAR-GUARD OF THE 99TH REGIMENT CROSSING THE AMATIKULU RIVER.



OUR THREE GENERALS WATCHING FOR THE RETURN OF THE ZULU AMBASSADORS.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ZULU WAR: BRIGADIER-GENERAL WOOD'S DIVISION PASSING GENERAL NEWDIGATE'S CAMP ON ITS WAY TO THE FRONT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE ZULU WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has apparently had a narrow escape of his life. It is mentioned by the *Times*' correspondent, in a letter of the 17th ult., that Mr. Prior, while sketching in the King's Kraal at Ulundi, after the battle and destruction of the Zulu capital, was chased by some lurking enemies. But they did not catch him or hit him; and, though he has met with a few rough experiences in this campaign, as in previous African and European wars, we hope soon to welcome his safe return to England. He contributes to this Number of our Journal the sketch of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood's flying column, on its way to the front at Ipoka camp, passing the encampment of General Newdigate's division; also, that in which Lord Chelmsford, General Newdigate, and General Marshall are shown with their telescopes or field-glasses, all standing together and looking out across the country for the expected approach of Cetewayo's messengers or ambassadors of peace. These ambassadors had visited the camp some days before, and had been sent back to the Zulu King with precise information of the terms which would be accepted, and with an intimation that the army would, on July 3, cross the river on its advance to Ulundi, if no intimation were received of Cetewayo's submitting to those terms. Hence the evident importance of their possible return to the Camp, as the time drew near, and the anxiety with which they were awaited by the three English Generals—Lord Chelmsford, attired in drab breeches, boots, and short dark coat or jacket, resting his telescope upon the tarpaulin covering of a dray or waggon, is shown in our Artist's Sketch as the one standing close to the wheel; at his right hand is General Newdigate, while General Marshall, with a smaller field-glass stands a few paces behind them; another officer lies sprawling on the top of the waggon, but not less intently scanning the distant horizon. The same page contains an Engraving, from a Sketch by an officer of the 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regiment, which formed part of General Hope Crealock's division advancing from the Tugela into Zululand. It represents the crossing of the river Amatikulu by the rear-guard of that regiment, and by the waggon-trains under their convoy.

Our news from South Africa is to the date of the 22nd ult., but there are no fresh military events of importance. Lord Chelmsford and Sir Garnet Wolseley met at St. Paul's on the 18th, after which Lord Chelmsford went to Durban, where he was received with honours. He would return to England, by way of Capetown, very shortly. It is not expected that Sir Bartle Frere will resign. Generals Hope Crealock, Newdigate, and Marshall, Brigadier Wood, and Colonel Redvers Buller are coming home on account of health. The 17th Lancers and several other regiments will be sent home at once. Sir Garnet Wolseley had a conference with a number of the Zulu chiefs on the 18th, and received their submission. He has gone back to Natal for a few days, and was to be at Pietermaritzburg on the 21st, but would soon return to the army in Zululand. Ulundi, which Lord Chelmsford had evacuated, is to be re-occupied by Brigadier Clarke with two regiments, as a fortified post. Cetewayo has retired, with six or seven thousand men, to the north-east portion of Zululand.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 30, 1875) with a codicil (dated Feb. 14, 1879) of Mr. Samuel Charles Whitbread, late of Southill and Cardington, Bedfordshire, and of Purfleet, Essex, who died on May 27 last, at No. 49, St. George's-square, Pimlico, was proved on the 24th ult. by Samuel Whitbread, the son, and Richard Worsley, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator's settled estates in Bedfordshire and Essex go to his son Samuel, and he devises to him all his other real estate in the former county; certain freehold property at Hackney, some leasehold property, a share in the partnership of Whitbread and Co., brewers, Chiswell-street, in addition to the interest therein he might then have, with other benefits, are given to his son William; to his wife, Lady Mary Whitbread, £1000; to his daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Mills, in addition to other bequests, £40,000; to his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Whitbread, likewise in addition to other bequests, £30,000; to his granddaughter, Lady Mary Coke, daughter of the Earl of Leicester, £5000; to John Barlas McLaren, in his service, £200 and his gun by Purday; to Mary Collins, £50; to Rachael Davies, an annuity of £100; to Elizabeth Collins, an annuity of £40; to Jane Brooks, an annuity of £30; and the rest of his property to his son Samuel.

The will (dated Feb. 6, 1872) with four codicils (dated Feb. 10, 1875, June 7, 1876, and Jan. 14 and July 27, 1878) of the Rev. Henry Shrubbs, late of Braboeuf Manor, Guildford, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by John Lane Shrubbs, the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator leaves legacies to his sister, nieces, stepson, and servants, and the residue of his personalty to his two nephews, Charles Peyton Shrubbs and John Lane Shrubbs; as to his freehold property, he specifically devises it to his said nephews.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1858) with a codicil (dated Aug. 7, 1867) of Odet François Armand Chapelle de Jumilhac, Duc de Richelieu, late of No. 19, Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris, who died on Feb. 24 last at Nice, has just been proved in London by Marie Odet Richard Armand Chapelle, Marquis de Jumilhac, Duc de Richelieu, the nephew, the personal estate in England being sworn under £7000. Subject to an annuity of 800*fr.* to his valet, Alexander Delatre, if in his service at the time of his decease, the testator leaves all his property to his brother, the Marquis de Jumilhac, who, however, predeceased him.

The will (dated Oct. 30, 1876) with two codicils (dated March 21, 1877, and May 31, 1879) of Mrs. Mary Phillpot, late of Torquay, Devon, who died on June 9 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Richard Habberfield Short, the grandson, Edwin Phillpot, and William Redfern Deykin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated June 14, 1879) of Mr. George Frederick Bult, late of No. 42, St. John's Wood-road, who died on June 24 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Richard Haydock Wilbe, M.D., and Wallace Roberts Marshall, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

The will (dated July 1, 1879) of Lady Mary Jervis White, late of No. 63, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 26th ult. by Herbert Leah, the nephew, and Miss Elizabeth Leah, the niece, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

Mr. W. E. Forster opened on Monday the higher Board Schools erected by the Bradford School Board. He urged that endeavours should be made to create higher schools in all large towns where they had the administration of school boards, and contended that it would be possible to move in this direction if they received encouragement from the Education Department. The Bradford School Board, in establishing higher board schools, had set an example to other school boards.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Academy held its annual public sitting on the 7th inst., M. Jules Simon delivering the customary address on the awards for virtue. The concluding passage of his speech, which was otherwise devoted to narrating the deeds of those who were to receive the prizes, was as follows:—

The Academy would like to have its hands full of wreaths to honour as they deserve to be honoured all these great hearts, and he who speaks in its name always regrets having to confine himself to a passing notice where he would fain recount the details of noble lives overflowing with such beautiful lessons. In this Paris—which has been scornfully, rather absurdly, called the Great Babylon—the malevolent and superficial see from above only depravity and vulgar greed below. If as friends or disinterested observers they would penetrate into the workshops, visit the lodging-houses; if they lived enough with the poor to deserve their confidence, they would find that nobody gives so readily and with so good heart as those who have to labour with their hands to win their daily bread, and that sacrifices amounting to heroism are far from uncommon among them. Vice makes a parade, virtue is retiring. Workmen follow a comrade to the grave, and if an orphan is left one of them picks it up and takes it to his house, never to desert it. I know very many Paris workmen who have thus adopted the children of their friends and brought them up without distinction from those which God had given them.

M. Jules Simon concluded with a few words in honour of the founder of the prizes. The chief prize was awarded to a sailor, Captain Etienne Maigre, who, since 1834, when he was seventeen years of age, has saved nine lives, some of them in the most heroic circumstances. The second was awarded to two ladies, Mlles. Virginie and Hélène Frain, the founders of an orphanage which they have maintained on the proceeds of their own labour, and to which they have devoted the greater part of their lives. The other prizes were given for acts of benevolence of a similar kind.

On the proposition of M. Benjamin Raspail and twenty-four of his colleagues a report has been drawn up in the name of the Seventh Commission d'Initiative, recommending the sale of the Crown diamonds of France.

The Municipal Council of Paris has voted a resolution in favour of substituting lay teachers for the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses belonging to religious confraternities.

A statue to M. Schneider, the founder of the gigantic iron-works at Creusot, was unveiled at that place on Sunday.

By the death of M. Alphonse Thys, France has lost one of the oldest of her native composers. He was born at Paris on March 8, 1807, received his musical education at the National Conservatoire, and in 1833 gained the "Grand Prix de Rome," of the benefits of which, however, he declined to avail himself, as he refused to leave Paris. Following his profession in the French capital, he wrote many songs and pianoforte pieces, and afterwards began to write for the theatres. His earlier works for the lyric stage were operettas, a class of composition of which he and M. Adolphe Adam were the originators. He founded, in conjunction with M. Bourget, the "Société des Auteurs, Compositeurs, et Editeurs de Musique," of which he was for several years the president.

SPAIN.

The remains of the Infanta Maria del Pilar arrived at the Escorial on the 7th inst., when a funeral mass was celebrated, attended by the King, the members of the Royal family, the Ministers, and a number of other personages. The Patriarch of the Indies officiated. King Alfonso, while returning with his sisters to La Granja, met with an accident. The carriage containing the Royal party was upset and the King's right arm was dislocated, but was easily reset. The Princesses sustained no injury; but General Echague, who was in attendance, severely sprained his wrist. King Alfonso was able on Saturday to sign several decrees without experiencing any inconvenience, and his doctors are of opinion that a speedy convalescence may be expected. His Majesty has personally replied to the telegrams addressed to him by the principal European Sovereigns and several Princes and Princesses, some expressing condolence on the death of the Infanta Maria del Pilar, and others congratulating him on his escape when thrown from his carriage. Queen Victoria telegraphed to his Majesty congratulating him upon his escape in his recent carriage accident; and the King replied thanking her Majesty for her message, and adding that his health was satisfactory.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived at Gastein on Saturday last, and was received by the Emperor William, with whom he dined at the castle. Next morning the two Emperors exchanged visits, and took a cordial leave of each other, the Emperor of Austria afterwards departing from Gastein. The Emperor of Germany left Gastein on Tuesday afternoon. Previous to his departure his Majesty expressed to the Burgo-master the satisfaction he felt at the great benefit he had derived from the waters, and at the arrangements made for his meeting with the Emperor of Austria.

RUSSIA.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg report the arrest of foreigners, including two Englishmen, for entering Russia without passports, on board vessels arriving in Russian ports.

Specially stringent regulations for the maintenance of public order during the period of the fair at Nijni Novgorod have been issued by General Ignatieff, the Governor.

GREECE.

A Royal decree fixes the general elections for Oct. 5, and convenes the new Chamber of Deputies for Nov. 1.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Conformably with the recommendations of the British and French Ambassadors in Constantinople, an Imperial Iradé has been issued appointing ten financial Inspectors-General and forty Inspectors. Of the former officials, four are to be Europeans and the remainder natives.

All the representatives of foreign Powers in Constantinople, as well as the Ambassadors of England and France, have been invited by the Turkish Government to recommend persons for the posts of inspectors of finance.

Ali Fuad Pasha, First Secretary of the Sultan, and Abraham Pasha, the Khedive's agent at Constantinople, arrived at Alexandria on Monday to deliver the Hatt of investiture to Prince Tewfik. There was to be an official reception at the Cairo citadel on Thursday, when the Hatt would be read in presence of the Consular Body and the leading Europeans and natives.

CANADA.

The Governor-General and her Royal Highness Princess Louise arrived at St. John's on the 6th inst., and met with an enthusiastic reception. At Moncton, on their way, a French address was presented to his Excellency and the Princess. This city was elaborately decorated with garlands and flags, and numerous mottoes were displayed bearing the words "Welcome," and "God bless our Queen." A formal reception was held at the railway station, at which addresses were received and replied to by the Governor-General. A procession was then formed to escort his Excellency and her Royal Highness through the streets, which were very crowded, great enthusiasm being manifested by the inhabitants. The Governor-General and the Princess Louise arrived at Fredericton, New Brunswick, on Tuesday, and met with a brilliant reception.

The Quebec Legislative Assembly on the 6th inst. rejected a motion of the Premier to reprimand a member for using offensive language towards the Treasurer. But it was not regarded as a defeat by the Government, as the Ministers claimed that it was caused by a misunderstanding among their supporters. In the evening the Legislature, by 31 against 27, passed a vote of confidence in the Government. On the 13th the Legislature, by a majority of two, passed a vote of confidence in the railway policy pursued by the Provincial Government.

Seven persons have been killed and many injured, and damage has been done to crops and buildings, by a hurricane that has occurred at St. John, New Brunswick.

AMERICA.

By the popular vote of Tennessee a proposal for the repudiation of 50 per cent of the debt of the State has been negatived.

The late Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, of Louisiana, has by her will bequeathed to Mr. Jefferson Davis "Beauvoir" her home on the Gulf Coast in Mississippi, several plantations in Louisiana, besides other property, the whole valued at £50,000. The relatives of Mrs. Dorsey intend, it is stated, to contest the will, on the ground of undue influence.

There were six deaths from yellow fever at Memphis on Monday and six on Tuesday. Ninety-three deaths from yellow fever occurred in Savannah last week.

INDIA.

A telegram from Simla of last Saturday's date states that the evacuation of Afghanistan by the British troops has begun, and will, General Stewart expects, be completed by Sept. 1. Parliamentary papers have been issued containing a long despatch addressed last month by the Viceroy in Council to the Home Government giving a review of the policy of the Indian Government towards Afghanistan, and a despatch in reply from Lord Cranbrook approving the action of the Indian Government and expressing a belief that the policy embodied in the Treaty of Gundamak will, if pursued consistently, secure both British and Afghan interests, and promote the stability and peace of the Empire.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday, says that cholera is still prevalent among the troops and natives at Candahar. The total number of European cases up to the 6th inst. was seventy-five, of which sixty had proved fatal. The disease is reported to be spreading towards Herat. He also states that the disaffection in Rumpia is reported to be spreading, and that the Madras Government has dispatched considerable bodies of men and munitions of war to the disturbed district.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from the Executive Commissioner at Sydney to Sir Daniel Cooper announces that the opening of the exhibition is now fixed for Sept. 17.

King Menelek of Shoa, the southern part of Abyssinia, has informed the Anti-Slavery Society that he has now abolished the slave trade throughout the whole of his dominions. The despatch is written in Amharic, and sealed with the King's great seal.

A curious lawsuit is pending at Mayence. A man who had insured his life for a considerable sum attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself. A relative cut the rope in time to save the man's life. The insurance company now wish to have the policy declared null and void, because the assured has intentionally injured his health by his attempted suicide.

M. Cogalniceano, Roumanian Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects giving them minute instructions as to the exercise of their powers with a view to the development of the country, by the careful maintenance of public order, the promotion of hygienic regulations, the opening up of fresh roads, and the advancement of education and agriculture.

The Pope has issued an encyclical on the teaching of philosophy, which fills ten columns of the *Osservatore Romano*. His Holiness holds that the greater part of the evils which afflict society in the present day are due to the inculcation of false philosophy; and says that philosophy, in order that it may attain its end, must be subject to faith. After a minute survey of the results of the philosophic inquiry of the Fathers, he exhorts the Bishops to adopt in their ecclesiastical schools the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has addressed a manifesto to the nation, in which it enjoins the observance of the Constitutional laws and the preservation of the peace of the country, and states its determination to take all possible measures for preventing disturbance in the Principality; at the same time it declares its intention to direct its energies without delay to the work of internal organisation, and will endeavour to merit the sympathy of foreign Powers.—On Sunday, in the presence of Prince Alexander, the Bulgarian Ministers, the British Diplomatic Agent, and many public functionaries, thirty-eight students, who have completed their studies, received diplomas as assistant-surgeons.

It is stated in several of the papers that the draught charter of the proposed Victoria University has, in accordance with the request of the Lords of the Privy Council, been submitted to that body. According to this draught the University would have the right of conferring upon all persons, whether male or female, who have pursued a regular course of study in any of its colleges, and passed its examinations, all degrees which can be conferred by any other University of the kingdom, with the exception of medical degrees; the Privy Council having declined to confer power as to these, at a time when legislation on the whole subject of medical degrees, and the licensing power for the practice of medicine, has been proposed to Parliament, and remains unsettled. The charter contains provisions for establishing a convocation of graduates of the University, with appropriate rights and functions.

A great fire broke out on the morning of the 8th inst. in the Latin quarter of Serajevo, in the Herzegovina. Owing to the wind being very high at the time and the supply of water being deficient, the flames spread rapidly, and the Catholic, Servian, and Jewish districts, and the whole of the commercial quarter were burned down. More than a thousand buildings were destroyed, and ten thousand persons are rendered homeless. They are encamped in the squares and gardens of the town. A relief committee has been organised to supply them with food and shelter and to collect subscriptions on their behalf. The Emperor of Austria has subscribed 10,000 *fl.* It was not until eight o'clock on the following morning that, by the unremitting exertions of the military under the Duke of Wurtemberg, the further spread of the conflagration was checked. Three of the soldiers were killed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some excise officers sealing casks in a spirit warehouse. According to an official report issued by the Town Council of Serajevo, the total loss occasioned by the late fire amounts to 23,000,000 *fl.* The Servian merchants estimate their losses at 3,000,000 ducats.

NEW BOOKS.

Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, who has made the subject of "Russian folk-lore" his own, gave a few years ago, if memory can be trusted, a brief but lucid sketch of Russian history from the very earliest times to a comparatively modern date, and a perusal of that little work would form an excellent preparation for a study of *The History of Russia*: by Alfred Rambaud; translated by Leonora B. Lang (Sampson Low and Co.), two large volumes, by no means too large for the purpose, in which the tale of Russia's growth from its primitive state to the proportions it had assumed in 1877 is told in a fuller and more elaborate style, of course, than befitted the unpretentious introductory lectures of Mr. Ralston. And the English translation, in its two large and expensive volumes, is a far more imposing work, with all manner of expansions and additions, than the original French publication, which is believed to have come out in the form of one inexpensive volume. However, the translation appears to be excellent, and among the additions which make the English version more bulky as well as more serviceable than the French is an index, less complete, perhaps, than it might have been, but certainly much better than none at all. There are critics who discern in M. Rambaud's work a disposition to be more than a little kind to Russia's faults, to regard all that is Russian, in fact, with an unduly, an outrageously favourable eye; and the secret of this partiality is traced to his belief in the natural attraction of France towards Russia and Russia towards France, so that the French may some day derive from the Russians as much benefit, from the military and political points of view, as the Russians are considered to have already derived from the French. However this may be, and whatever bias may be shown by M. Rambaud, however light may be the touch with which he sketches Russian atrocities, and however vivid may be the colours in which he paints the more admirable scenes of Russian history, it is probable that the English reader will find in the English translation, with the extensions and additions already adverted to, a fuller and more readable account than is to be found elsewhere, within a reasonable compass, of the origin and progress of the great Russian empire. Granted that Russians and Poles differ, as they would be pretty certain to do, touching the questions connected with Lithuania and Ruthenia; granted that M. Rambaud "Russianises" all through his work; and granted that he tones down the conduct of certain ferocious and bestial Russian sovereigns; yet these are matters of comparatively little consequence to the reader who is concerned primarily with the spread of an empire rather than with the moral qualities of the people and the sovereigns who built up that empire. At the same time it is, of course, but right that the reader should know whether the author whose narrative is consulted may be regarded as completely trustworthy; and, this being so, it is worth while to bear in mind that M. Rambaud has been taken to task for allowing himself to be led by his Russian proclivities into error and misrepresentation arising chiefly from his uncompromising adoption of Russian views. It being premised that there are maps and illustrations to assist the reader, a description of the manner in which the two volumes are arranged may be attempted. The first begins with a discourse upon the geography of Russia, and ends with the early years of Peter the Great; the second, beginning with the continuation of Peter's reign, ends with a few brief remarks upon the late war in the East, and with a statement of the present position, when "Russia, sketched out by Rurik, dispersed after Iaroslav the Great, reunited by the dynasty of the Ivans, Europeanised by Peter the Great and Catherine II., delivered from serfage by Alexander II., now enters into a new phase of her history," which will be emphatically "the history of the Russian people," as distinguished from "the history of the Russian State." As with France and other countries, so with Russia; there is no general consent as to the date which the historian should assign to the origin of the modern State. As regards France, should we date from the Carlovingian, or the Merovingian, or the Capetian dynasty? As regards Russia, should we date from the invitation accepted by Rurik, who established himself at Novgorod; or from the first of the Princes who intrigued at Moscow? Russian historians take the former date, and Polish the latter. It has been complained that M. Rambaud follows the Russian practice; yet he writes distinctly of the Muscovite princes: "They were the founders of the Russian empire, as the Capetians were of the French monarchy." Surely this is enough to prevent the reader from being misled, enough to show in what sense certain conclusions are to be accepted. Again, as regards Ivan called "the Terrible," who assumed the title of Tzar, M. Rambaud has been severely handled for not joining in the hue and cry with which that abominable tyrant's memory has been pursued, and for palliating rather than exaggerating or simply exposing the revolting savage's incredible cruelty. But, at any rate, M. Rambaud tells enough to let intelligent readers form their own opinion; and a little whitewashing is the order of the day. "Ivan's character," says M. Rambaud, "was a strange compound of greatness and barbarism. Cruel, dissolute, superstitious, we see him by turns yielding himself, with his favourites, to the most shameful excesses, or covered with a monkish garment, heading them in processions and other pious exercises. . . . His brutal habits and the facility with which he used his iron staff, had a tragic conclusion. In an altercation with his son Ivan he struck him, and the blow was mortal. . . . Without allowing himself to be biased by Ivan's numerous cruelties, the historian ought fairly to compare him with men of his own time." This may be lenient treatment, but it is better than parading "the whole of the disgusting details," and raising the readers' gorge without much increase of their historical knowledge. But, whatever objection may lie against M. Rambaud for his tendency to slur over the bestialities of Russian tyrants, suspected of being more than half lunatic, there will probably be few to deny that he has produced a literary work which, to judge from the English translation of it, is excellent reading, and which, if it contain some information deserving of speedy oblivion, contains considerably more deserving of constant remembrance.

If there be any prospects of the spread of European knowledge and of the Christian religion among our native Indian fellow-subjects, it is worth while to read the *Life of Alexander Duff*, D.D., by Dr. George Smith, the first volume of which is published by Hodder and Stoughton. It is worth while, in any case, to become acquainted with the biography of a great man, and we should say that Dr. Duff was really one, if measured by the amount of intellectual and moral energy that he threw into his life's work, and by the breadth and loftiness of its aims. He went out to India in 1829 as the first Scottish Kirk Missionary, and immediately conceived the idea of a grand scheme of education for Hindoo youth, who were to be instructed, at least in the higher classes, through the medium of English literature, history, and science, completely breaking the mental fetters of old Asiatic tradition. In 1835, he was back in Scotland, pleading for this object with such powerful eloquence, and organising the forces at his disposal with such commanding skill, that seeming impossibilities were half vanquished at the commencement of so bold a task. With

the spirit of his revered master Chalmers, he fairly lifted the public mind off the plodding path of precedents, and carried it along with him in a vehement course of enthusiastic labours, which have actually yielded some fruit, though not yet all that he expected. The narrative is well related by Dr. George Smith in this volume, extending only to the year 1841, when Dr. Duff was again personally directing his Mission Schools and Colleges in India, much thwarted by the retrograde measures of Lord Auckland's Government, but resolved to persevere and to succeed in the end. A second volume will describe the progress of this grand enterprise in later years, and the remainder of a long and active life, the usefulness of which, both religious and social, was felt in North Britain, as well as in our Eastern Empire. Those who are familiar with the interesting "Life of Norman Macleod" will recollect his visit to India, with a Commission from the General Assembly of the Scottish Kirk, which threw fresh light upon the results of Dr. Duff's previous undertaking. It is a remarkable example of philanthropic endeavours begun and continued with uncommon strength of purpose, and destined, we trust, to prove largely beneficial, though it must be a work of time.

An accomplished authoress, Miss M. Betham Edwards, has made of her *Holidays in Eastern France* a very agreeable volume (Hurst and Blackett, publishers). She enjoyed leisurely visits to the country houses of French friends, with whom she saw the domestic and social life of the people, as well as different scenes of natural or historic interest. The district she first visited was that of Brie and the valley of the Marne, not far from Paris eastward. Her description of the richly cultivated land and well-to-do folk is full of comfort. Their cheese and fruit, much of it destined for the English market, are the means of great prosperity. The French peasant farmer, in these favourable circumstances, adds the occupation of rented fields to his small freehold estate, and becomes equal to the average English agriculturist in the scale of his business. His wife and daughters, living so near Paris, wear the city fashions, read books, and play the piano. A cheerful seat of industrial enterprise is Noisiel-sur-Marne, with Menier's famous chocolate manufactory and model village of workpeople. The splendid mansion of Baron James Rothschild at Ferrières, with its treasures of artistic decoration, is also described. At several towns of that district, or of the neighbouring Champagne, Miss Edwards found attractive subjects of antiquarian study. Provins, the romantic abode of the old Counts who once ruled the province, is a place to take the instructed fancy. Troyes, with its noble cathedral and other characteristic memorials of the past, has claims upon the tourist's attention. Then Miss Edwards shifts the scene to a not less interesting country, further to the south-east. This is Franche Comté, with the respectable city of Besançon; the highlands towards the Jura, Montbéliard, which is a Protestant town, and the upper valley of the Doubs, with its picturesque subalpine scenery. It is a delightful region, except for the bad inns; and she fills many bright pages with charming pictures of what she saw in leisurely carriage-drives, accompanied by her friends, ladies and children, to this or that place in a tolerably wide circuit. From Montbéliard to St. Hippolyte, Maiche, and Morteau, on the Swiss frontier, with the falls of the Doubs and one or two beautiful highland lakes, is an excursion worth the effort in any fair summer time; but a railway is henceforth to make it easier than now. From Besançon there is an opportunity of visiting Ornans, the inviting abode of the gifted landscape-painter Courbet, a staunch Republican who got into disgrace by demolishing the Napoleon Column of the Place Vendôme at Paris. The scenery of the Loue is found well deserving of his admired works of art, taking their subjects from its manifold natural beauties. Miss Edwards passes on to Salins and Lons-le-Saulnier, and thence to Bourg-en-Bresse, in the department of the Ain. The features of the country along the slopes of the Jura at this part are singularly bold and striking. Salins, with its mineral waters and commodious hydropathic boarding-house, is an approved resort of those in search of health. In going higher up there is a sad lack of travelling conveniences, as the diligence is extremely tedious, fatiguing, and disagreeable. For pedestrians, or those who can hire carriages and horses for themselves, the French side of the Jura is highly recommended. It is, as Miss Edwards remarks, what the Germans call a "spazierlich" territory. This limestone range of mountain, though it does not rise above 8000 ft., presents a greater variety of grand and beautiful forms than is displayed by an equal extent of the mighty Alpine ranges. Deep ravines and gorges pierced by foaming torrents, crags and rocky precipices, hanging woods and lofty pine-forests, caverns adorned with stalactites, grassy dells, glades, and "combes," abound in this beautiful region. The old towns, with their historical traditions and associations, afford matter for pleasing study of another kind. We remember Mr. S. Read's fine picture of the interior of that richly-decorated church of Brou, near Bourg-en-Bresse, with the stately monuments of Philibert, Duke of Savoy, his wife, Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, and Margaret of Austria, his mother. These names give an index to important parts of European history, which may be perused with advantage by the tourist following in the steps of Miss Edwards. Her book is one of real benefit to the reader, as it both refreshes and enlarges our conceptions of Eastern France.

Holiday visitors to Oban, if they are seriously addicted to Celtic legendary antiquities, should take for their reading on wet days a book called *Loch Elive and the Sons of Uisnach* (Macmillan). It is a series of thoughtful discussions, in the form of imaginary dialogues between several friends concerning the topography and probable early history of the shores within a few hours' excursion north and east of Oban. The Scots from Erin here settled in the seventh century of the Christian era, when they came over the sea to Alba, which was the land of the Picts, or Cruithne, before they conquered and made it Scotland. These Scots were the Dalriad tribe or clan, led by exiled or adventurous Princes of Ulster, whose exploits are told in songs of the Irish bards. It is a good idea of the author of this book to bring together, for comparing and reconciling their statements, those Gaelic traditions of Ireland and the Ossianic or other West Highland tales of Celtic origin preserved in Scotland. With this view, he employs such different interlocutors as Cameron, the Scottish Highlander; O'Keefe, the learned Irishman, who is perfectly familiar with all the literary remains of primitive ages in his own country; and a Lowland Scotchman named Loudoun, with two ladies, Margaret and Sheena, and a schoolboy, Willie. They are an intelligent and agreeable party, but the conversations are too apt to fall into mere lectures delivered by O'Keefe, with an occasional commentary on the part of Cameron, which might have tried the patience of the younger audience. Some of the curious old stories, however, will be found very amusing. The best is that of the troublesome company of bards and their wives, to the number of several hundred, presided over by Seanchan or Shenkin, going to stay at the Court of Guaire, King of Connaught. They were terrible satirists, and chartered libertines in the abuse of their art to personal calumny and scandal. It was the law and custom of that age to give a bard whatever he or his wife chose to ask, however strange and rare or difficult to procure. These reckless visitors

tormented King Guaire by calling for the most extravagant luxuries—"a pet cuckoo in an ivy-bush at Christmas," or a dish of strawberries in January; a dress made of the spider's web of many colours; a red-eared white cow, with her liver of tallow, and large quantities of ale brewed from a single grain of corn. The chief of the cats, whom the bards had satirised, would have carried off Seanchan to be scratched to death, but St. Kieran threw a red-hot bar of iron at the cat. Marvan, the King's nephew, a swineherd, who was also a prophet and potent magician, at length discomfited these insolent bards, asking them for songs and stories which they did not know. They were bound to recite whatever they were asked for, and as Marvan knew more than they did, they were forced to depart. The rich humour and gaiety of spirit in these Irish legends contrasts pleasantly with the sombre sadness of the Ossianic poetry. As for the "Sons of Uisnach," they are considered by Mr. Skene to have been Cruithne, or Picts, of an earlier date than the Dalriadic invasion. But Uisnach, now Usny, was the name of a place in Ireland, and the Irish legends tell of three brothers, Naisi, Ainli, and Ardan, from the Court of King Conor at Emania, near Armagh, with a young lady called Deirdre, or Darthula, whom Naisi had married, emigrating to the land of Alba, and dwelling there in peace, till they were betrayed and slain upon returning by invitation to their native country. The ruins of a conspicuous ancient fort, Dun Mac Uisneachan, sometimes called Beregonium, are minutely described, with the aid of engraved views and plans. An explanation is given of the modes of building in early times, more especially that of melting or vitreifying by fire the stones of a wall, to bind them compactly together. Druidism, though its traces are few, and its existence, as an organised religious system, appears more than doubtful in that country as well as in Ireland, engages some attention. The volume contains much that is both interesting and instructive. It is published without the author's name.

A stout-hearted Scottish minister, whether of the Established or Free Kirk or the U. P. we do not know, the Rev. W. Forwell, of Dundee, spent his long summer holidays in a daring feat of amateur seamanship. With his son "Bill," a boy of fourteen, embarking at Broughty Ferry in a half-decked yawl 20 ft. long and scarce 8 ft. broad, he sailed all down the eastern coasts of Britain and across the Channel to Calais, afterwards safely sailing back. This was accomplished between May 18 and Aug. 24, with ample leisure for stopping and looking about, visiting friends here and there in seaport towns, and running up to Paris by the railway from Calais or Boulogne. On Sundays, or Sabbath days, as a religious Scotchman would call them, Mr. Forwell made it his rule to be on shore, attending local public worship, or sometimes preaching and leading prayer for his Presbyterian brethren. His robust piety and morality, on the principles of the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, are vigorously expressed in frequent bursts of sentiment. Men and manners, as well as the wonders of the sea and sky, and the ways of Nature and Providence, draw out his unpolished eloquence with startling force of feeling. He is, in short, a hearty good fellow and energetic sort of Christian, a valiant, shrewd, and careful sailor, and a cheerful comrade, but not a graceful writer. *The Cruise of the Silver Cloud* may be classed with those of Mr. John Macgregor, better known as "Rob Roy." It is published by Messrs. Blackie and Son.

Sunny Italy has many a cool and shady recess, as we learn from Horace long since, on the forest-covered slopes of her central mountain range, as well as on the southern declivity of the Alps. *A Nook in the Apennines*, by Mr. Leader Scott (published by Kegan Paul and Co.), is thus inviting even in summer. It is at Lucchio, in the highlands above Pistoja, near the boundary of Tuscany and Lucca, that the author with his family, including "Aunt Louisa," sojourns from June to the end of September. He is an artist of some repute, and his eye for the picturesque finds many objects there of landscape or costume-figure, building, or household furniture, worth a few telling strokes of his pen or pencil. Walks and rides in the neighbourhood, seldom leaving the happy children behind, and frequent talks with the intelligent native peasantry, supply much variety of entertainment. The scenery is fine, with luxuriant groves of chestnut-trees around, and the valley of the Lima stretching beneath, guarded by the Poggio Bombolante and the Prato Fiorito, not to name the more distant peaks and dome-shaped heights, wearing new aspects with the hourly changes of sunlight or cloud in the sky. Neighbourly villagers, with three presiding grandmothers of the community, whom the author whimsically names after the three Greek Fates, give rise to many small incidents of frank sociability. Mr. Leader Scott is also an antiquary; and his studies of the Etruscan, as well as of the mediæval, past in this secluded district, though not set forth at length, seem to lend a substantial interest to the local descriptions. A number of small engravings are interspersed throughout the book.

Alderman King, the Mayor of Portsmouth, laid the foundation-stone of a new Masonic hall and club last Saturday. Mr. W. W. Beach, M.P., Grand Master of the province of Hants and the Isle of Wight, afterwards consecrated a new Masonic lodge, to be called "The Duke of Connaught Lodge," at Cawte's Hotel, Southsea.

A special meeting of the Huddersfield Town Council was held yesterday week to consider a proposed gift of twenty-five acres of land by Mr. Henry F. Beaumont for a public park at Dungeon-wood, about a mile and three quarters from the centre of Huddersfield. The council almost unanimously decided to accept the gift, and it is proposed to spend about £5000 in preparing the ground for a park.

Dr. Frankland, in his monthly report on the London water supply, states that the Thames water supplied by each of the five companies drawing their supply from that source was, during the month of July, much polluted with organic impurity, and was unfit for dietetic purposes. The West Middlesex Company's water was, moreover, "slightly turbid, and contained moving organisms." The Lea water, delivered by the New River and East London Companies, was only slightly superior to the Thames water. The New River water was "slightly turbid, owing to suspended crystals of carbonate of lime." The deep-well waters supplied by the Kent and Colne Valley Companies and by the Tottenham Local Board were, as usual, clear and bright and of excellent quality.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, who presided at the closing of the Westminster Industrial Exhibition on Saturday last, gave an address, in which, after reviewing the work which had already been done, he pointed out that future exhibitions must not be merely a repetition of that which had just been held. Each year's exhibition must be an advance upon its predecessor, so that it should compare favourably with exhibitions in other quarters, otherwise it would not carry out the object in view. He believed that the conditions under which we lived were most favourable for the development of cheap, good, and thorough work, and that English workmen, if they only sought to make this a real school of technical education, need have no doubt as to their success in the race of the world.



THE LATE AFGHAN WAR: DEATH OF MAJOR WIGRAM BATTIE IN THE BATTLE OF FATTAHABAD, APRIL 30.]

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Is there any clause in the Police Act, or in any Act of Parliament concerning the government of the metropolis, under which statute parents can be summoned and fined for allowing children of tender years to wander without protection in the public thoroughfares? I ask the question, first, because (being infirm, and generally pressed for time) I am obliged to use a great many hansom cabs—say a thousand in the course of a year; next, because the shortest cut from where I live to the City and the West-End is, in the first instance, through the narrow part of Gray's-inn-lane and Fetter-lane, Holborn, and in the other through Dudley-street, Soho (formerly Monmouth-street), or Seven Dials; and I never traverse any one of these thoroughfares without my heart sickening and my blood running cold at the hairbreadth escapes of small children from being run over. In Dudley-street mere infants are allowed not only to lie about the doorsteps and the foot-pavement, but to sprawl in the gutter and totter about the roadway with imminent peril to their poor little lives and limbs. Last Sunday but one, at a quarter to six in the afternoon, I hailed a hansom in Pall-mall, and bade the driver take me to Bloomsbury. He was a careful, steady man, who would have satisfied Sir Roger de Coverley. But he drove through Dudley-street, which was, as usual, littered from end to end with small children. Suddenly there was a shriek of horror, and a rush of people towards us. The cabman pulled up at once; but there was a little child under the wheel.

The parents of the poor little thing lived in Dudley-street, and its father was fetched. He was lying down, he said, at the time of the accident. The mother I did not see until the next day. Fortunately, there was another hansom cab empty close by. Into this vehicle I put the injured child and its father; whilst into my own cab I took a decent working man who had witnessed the accident and could testify to the careful driving of the cabman. Then we made the best of our way to Charing-Cross Hospital. I say the best of our way, for my horse managed to cast a shoe; we were surrounded by a howling mob, asking in vituperative language what I thought of myself for running over poor people's children (as though the accident had been any fault of mine); and between Dudley-street and the Hospital there was not a single policeman to be seen. Providentially, there were no bones broken; but the poor little fellow's knee-caps (*he was just two years and a half old*) were bruised, and he was badly shaken. He was at once and kindly seen to at the Hospital, and was well enough in the evening to be given up to his mother, who brought him in her arms to my house next day, telling me the most awful story of his sufferings. On the whole, what should have been an eighteen-penny drive, cost me close upon a couple of pounds. I was thankful to have got out of it so cheaply. I was thankful that I was not to be haunted to my dying day by the image of a little child killed or fearfully crippled. And this kind of thing is going on every day. Can nothing be done to stop it?

I notice that Mr. Charles Reade has presented Mr. Charles Warner with a handsome silver loving-cup of antique fashion and bearing an inscription testifying Mr. Reade's admiration of the humour, passion, and tenderness displayed by Mr. Warner in the characters of Tom Robinson in "It is Never Too Late to Mend," and Jean Coupeau in "Drink." The presentation took place on the stage of the Princess's Theatre, in the presence of the assembled company. Mr. Charles Warner is an excellent actor, and richly deserves his testimonial; but with what beverage, may I ask, is his loving-cup to be filled? Obviously, not with any fermented liquor. The remembrance of Coupeau's terrible fate has, it is to be inferred, long since converted all Mr. Walter Gooch's company into the sternest of teetotallers. No nice hippocras for you, Mr. Charles Warner; no cool Badminton; no soothing sangaree; not even a draught of the mild and refreshing "shandy gaff." Might not, under the circumstances, a patent filter have been a more appropriate tribute to the leading actor in a most powerful and edifying temperance drama?

The old Queen's Prison in Southwark, erst known as the "Bench," and by gentlemen debtors popularly called "No. 1, Belvedere-place," just as Whitecross-street prison was called, from the name of its respected governor, "Burdon's Hotel," is to be pulled down; and the site, which covers three acres and a half, will be available for metropolitan improvements. Perhaps the enterprising builders who have erected the handsome pile of dwellings called the "Palatinate" in the New Kent-road, and the "Albany" at Camberwell, and who are about to build on the site of the old Surrey Zoological Gardens, may be able to do something with the disestablished "Bench," which after the so-called abolition of imprisonment for debt (it is in reality no more abolished than the tallyman and the pawnbroker are abolished) was converted first into a prison for military offenders, and next into a House of Reception for convicts brought up from Portland, Dartmoor, Chatham, and Portsmouth, to be enlarged on ticket-of-leave. In this last aspect there is a notice of the "Bench" in that very curious book "Five Years' Penal Servitude."

A capital leading article on the old "Bench" as a prison for debtors appeared in the *Daily News* of Wednesday. The writer, however, has fallen into one or two slight errors. He remarks that the traditional "Dolphin" pump in the racquet-ground was "always employed by a kind of Lynch committee to punish the pitiful wretch who had allowed himself to be so completely ruined as to be unable to pay his 'chumage' or 'footing'; but the iron dolphin has long since ceased to pour torrents on the heads of the truly poor and wretched. "It was not so, and charity forbid it should be so," to paraphrase Mr. Fox in the terrible tale with which so many of my lady correspondents, in the days when I gave "nuts to crack," proved themselves so conversant. No kind of "footing," fees, or "garnish" were, in modern times, exacted from debtors in the "Bench." As for "chumage," that system was of direct pecuniary benefit to the poor debtor, for if he were "chummed" or billeted upon a comparatively wealthy prisoner, the latter, in order to have a room to himself, "paid out" the person chummed upon him; that is to say, he made him a small weekly money allowance to enable him to find quarters elsewhere. As for the Dolphin pump, it had, besides supplying excellent water, two uses: first, it was employed as a kind of pillory for debtors who had escaped, and had been brought back to the "Bench." These were known as "Bolters." See a poem in a curious book called "Elegies from St. George's Fields" (or some such title), by Giorgio di Castelchiuso. I had the book once; but I lost it: that is to say, I lent it to a friend. The other use of the "Dolphin" was a fearfully vindictive one. Woe to the attorney's clerk who ventured into the inner courts of the "Bench" with the intent to serve a writ on any of the gentlemen *detenus*. The odds were ten to one that the gentleman *detenu's* indignantly sympathising comrades would set upon the writ-serving clerk, put him under the "Dolphin," and pump on him. He might think himself lucky if he escaped drying after his ducking, by being tossed in a blanket.

I wonder how many modern poets, even to the greatest,

have been indebted for the noblest of their images to a certain satirical rhymester of the seventeenth century, of whom it was written by Dr. Johnson—"The date of his birth is doubtful; the mode and place of his education are unknown; the events of his life are variously narrated; and all that can be said with certainty concerning him is that he was poor." Turning over the "Genuine Remains of Samuel Butler, author of 'Hudibras,'" I lighted on these lines—

It was about the middle age of night,
When half the earth stood in the other's light;
And Sleep, Death's brother, yet a friend to life,
Gave wearied Nature a restorative.

This noble passage occurs in a burlesque poem called "Repartees between Cat and Puss at a Caterwauling." But where had I seen that image touching Death? Forthwith I turned up Shelley's "Queen Mab":—

How wonderful is Death—
Death and his brother Sleep!
One, pale as yonder waning moon,
With lips of livid blue;
The other, rosy as the morn,
When, thronged on ocean's wave,
It blushes o'er the world:
Yet both so passing wonderful!

I read in a weekly journal entitled *The Britannic*, "devoted to the Financial, Commercial, and Social interests of British subjects in the United States of America," a paragraph which may possibly interest the members of the Folk Lore Society. It is a list of popular superstitions which, according to the *Britannic*, still command fervent belief in many parts of America:—

White specks on the nails are luck.
Whoever reads epitaphs loses his memory.
To rock the cradle when empty is injurious to the child.
To eat while a bell is tolling for a funeral causes toothache.
When a mouse gnaws a gown some misfortune may be apprehended.
Beggars' bread should be given to children who are slow in learning to speak.
If a child less than twelve months old be brought into a cellar he becomes fearful.
A child grows proud if suffered to look into a mirror while less than twelve months old.
The first tooth cast by a child should be swallowed by the mother, to insure a new growth of teeth.
By bending the head to the hollow of the arm the initial letter of the name of one's future spouse is represented.
Women who sow flax-seed should, during the process, tell some audacious lies, otherwise the yarn will never bleach white.
When a stranger enters a room he should be obliged to seat himself, if only for a moment, as he otherwise takes away the children's sleep with him.
I should like to know how many of the above superstitions obtain, or have obtained, in England. I may mention that I have been obliged to abridge the list, which in its entirety would extend to double the length that I could afford to give.

The appeal which I ventured to make in this column last week on behalf of Mr. John Baldwin Buckstone has met with a very generous response. With hearty gratitude I acknowledge receipt of the following donations for the relief of the aged and distressed actor. Lord Londesborough's gift was the first to arrive (last Saturday morning), and his Lordship's name naturally heads the list. Otherwise, I have not attempted to classify the schedule with any reference to the amounts sent or the rank of the sender.

The Right Hon. Lord Londesborough, £5; J. L. Bowes, £2 2s.; E. Gilbertson, £1 1s.; do., additional, £1; John Duguid, £5; "One who often saw him act," 1s.; Horatio Pym, £1; E. C., £1 1s.; Mrs. Forster (Ewell), £1; T. Lloyd, jun., £5; Sir William Fraser, Bart., M.P., £25; Mrs. L. R. (Maidstone), £5; James Kemplay, £10; Louisa Place, £1; Colonel Grattan, £1; Mrs. E. B. Harding, 5s.; J. C. D. B., £5 5s.; A. V. H., £2 2s.; Major T. R. Parr, £1 1s.; J. E. Kent, £1 1s.; Thomas Bratton, £1; "A Poverty-stricken Clerk," 2s. 6d.; "An obolus for B.," 10s. (this was a half-sovereign gummed under the flap of an envelope in a registered letter, but without any other sign or indication); H. P. Nethercote, £1; J. O'Fallon, 10s.; Sir Bernard Burke (Ulster King), £1; T. Edgar Pemberton, £1 1s.; O. V. K., 10s.; Frank C. C., £10; Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., £3 3s.; W., £10. Total, £102 15s. 6d. up to Wednesday evening. I may add that, almost without exception, these donations were accompanied by letters containing touching expressions of kindly feeling towards Mr. Buckstone personally. Next week I will tell kind friends and subscribers what I have done with the money subscribed, and give a further list of donations.

P.S.—Several correspondents have very courteously cleared up the bewilderment which beset me as to Lady Margaret Macdonald having been the great-grandmother and the god-mother of the late Miss Sinclair, and the "protectress of Charles Edward" as well. Next week I will summarise the voluminous explanations volunteered. G. A. S.

AN INCIDENT OF THE AFGHAN WAR.

The battle-scene represented in our large Engraving is that of the death of Major Wigram Battye, of the Queen's Own Corps of Punjaub Guides, in the conflict of April 2, at Futehabad, with a large force of hostile Khugianis, a people of the hill-country, between the Shinwarries and Ghilzais, overlooking the right bank of the Cabul river. We gave a full account of this action in our publication of June 21, for which the Engraving was prepared, but it has been deferred from unavoidable difficulties, owing to the pressure of other subjects upon the available space in our pages. Major Wigram Battye was a brother to Major Quintin Battye, who was killed at Delhi, in 1857, while serving with the same regiment. Wigram Battye entered the service in 1859, was dangerously wounded in 1863, and performed some highly meritorious services. He accompanied one of the Prussian or other German armies, in 1870, through the war in France, and was at the siege of Paris. The troops engaged at Futehabad on April 2 last, under command of Brigadier-General Gough, C.B., consisted of two squadrons of the 10th Hussars, the Guides Cavalry Corps, and 1000 infantry, with four guns, opposed to 5000 of the enemy. The cavalry charge was led by Wigram Battye, who received two bullets in his thigh, but refused to retire, till his horse was shot under him. In falling from his horse he was struck in the chest by another shot, and died in a few minutes. The enemy were speedily routed, and the two British officers killed, Lieutenant Wigram Battye and Lieutenant Wiseman, of the 17th, had a soldier's funeral at Jellalabad. Our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, though not present at the fight, made his drawing of the scene from materials furnished by eye-witnesses of the whole affair. The officer riding in front, as shown to the left-hand side of the Engraving, is Lieutenant Hamilton, of the Guides, who has received the Victoria Cross for his gallantry upon this occasion. He is now in charge of the Guides who form the escort of the new British Resident at Cabul.

The members of her Majesty's Government were present at the usual whitebait dinner at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, on Wednesday evening.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

Ministers having, greatly daring, dined off whitebait and goodness knows how many other luxuries at the Ship, Greenwich, on Wednesday, and the remaining Parliamentary business having been transacted with a dispatch not unsuggestive of bagging ever so many brace of grouse on the Twelfth, it was left to the Lord Chancellor to perform the funeral rites of the Session by reading the Queen's Speech on Friday. Her Majesty called Parliament together at an unusually early period—on Dec. 5 last—in order to communicate the intelligence that a hostile expedition had been sent from India against the Ameer of Afghanistan. The conclusion of the Afghan War, and the apparently approaching close of the Zulu War, obviously furnished the principal paragraphs for the Queen's Speech. Less beggarly would have been the array of important domestic measures in all probability had the Commons evinced as much business-like promptitude as a diminished House did in the last days of the Session. Not that pertinacious opposition, or "obstruction" was altogether dropped. Mr. Chamberlain, to wit, was energetically persistent in his objections to the Public Loans Bill, which asks local bodies for a higher rate of interest, and restricts the sum to be borrowed by any one authority to not more than £100,000 a year. At last Saturday's sitting, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave as his reasons for pressing the measure that Government had lost on the loans negotiated at the former low rate of interest. But Mr. Chamberlain contended that the bill would greatly increase local burdens, and deaden local enterprise, and moved that it be read that day three months. Whereupon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer actually ventured on a quotation as a retort courteous:—

It is a very good world that we live in,
To lend, to spend, or to give in;
But to beg, to borrow, or come by your own,
It's the very worst world that ever was known.

Sir Stafford Northcote was rewarded by the grateful sound of laughter; and a little later Mr. Chamberlain withdrew his amendment. His aversion to the measure, however, was conspicuously shown again in Committee. Tooth and nail, so to speak, he opposed it in the small hours of Tuesday morning last. Day dawned, and far away north on the glorious morning of the Twelfth grouse were being bagged at Balmoral and Abergeldie for her Majesty and the Prince of Wales; but still Mr. Chamberlain carried on his fight against long odds—22 to 67, 21 to 66, 19 to 66, and 16 to 66—and it was not until after six a.m. that the Public Works Loan Bill was ordered, amid Ministerial cheers, to be reported as amended. Still the appetite of Ministerialists for legislation was not satisfied. The Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Bill was passed through Committee; the East India Loans Bills were read the third time; the order for the Game Laws Amendment Bill was discharged, in spite of Sir Charles Dilke's remonstrances; and it was not until ten minutes past seven on Tuesday morning that hon. members separated—doubtless to the relief of the jaded and overtaxed officers of the House.

The House of Lords on the 7th inst. disregarded the Ministerial commendation of the bill which proposed to give Ireland permission to enrol Volunteer Corps, and negatived the second reading by 39 to 16 votes. Their Lordships have taken but a languid interest in the few questions that have arisen since. On Monday the Lord Chancellor and those usefully ornamental peers, Earl Beauchamp and Lord Skelmersdale, resolved themselves into Royal Commissioners, and from the woolsack signified her Majesty's assent to a number of bills. Disrobing themselves, the noble Lords subsequently took part in advancing several measures. On Tuesday further progress was made with the multitude of bills; and the Lord Chancellor gave their Lordships something to amuse themselves with during the recess in the shape of a measure to amend and consolidate the Municipal Corporations Acts.

All the miscellaneous subjects which have occupied the time of the Lower House we need not touch upon. But it may be mentioned that on the 8th inst. Mr. J. Holms's motion to reduce the P. and O. contract from eight to three years was negatived by 142 to 54 votes; and Sir Wilfrid Lawson initiated another discussion on the vexed question of placing a monument of the late Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer authoritatively denying that the idea had originated with her Majesty, and deprecating the notion that there was any political feeling in the matter, but many hon. members stoutly protesting against the statue being put up in the Abbey. Mr. Justin McCarthy joined in this conversation, and made good the ground he had taken up as a quiet but singularly effective debater. On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the Royal Commission on Agricultural Distress was not complete, but gave the following list of members who had accepted seats on the Commission:—

The Duke of Richmond, who will be the President, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl Spencer, and Lord Vernon; Mr. Goschen, Mr. H. Chaplin, Colonel Kingscote, Mr. H. Rodwell, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Captain Ritchie, and Mr. M. Henry; Mr. Jacob Wilson, near Morpeth; Mr. Robert Patterson, Scotland; Mr. Charles Howard, Bedford; Sir William Stevenson, late Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue; Professor Bonamy Price; Mr. William Stratton, of Kingston, near Warminster; and Mr. John Clay. (The name of Mr. John Rice, tenant farmer, of County Cork, was on Tuesday added.)

Mr. Cross the same day intimated that the capital sentence passed on a Mr. Mainwaring for the murder of a policeman in Derby would not be carried into effect by reason of the peculiar mode adopted by the Jury to decide his guilt. It appeared that half were in favour of a verdict of "manslaughter," half for "murder." To settle the matter they did not "toss," as was at first reported, but hit upon the expedient of electing a chairman, whose casting vote should settle the fate of Mainwaring! The Home Secretary seemed nettled by Mr. Callan's query whether, under these circumstances, the convict would be hanged. Sir Julian Goldsmid had tarried too long with his motion censuring by implication the Government for their policy in Egypt. But faint interest was evinced in the motion on Monday, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had little difficulty in showing that the Government had simply acted as they had in order to prevent anarchy in Egypt. Thereafter, the Irish University Bill was read the third time, amid general cheering. Tuesday afternoon found hon. members scarcely in the humour to prolong discussion on any point. Hence, the Banking Bill, rendered innocuous as possible, was rapidly pushed through Committee; the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, amended in one or two clauses, was read the third time; and Mr. Lowther succeeded in getting the Irish National School Teachers' Pension Bill reported.

To enable Parliament to separate on the date fixed the House of Lords had a Wednesday sitting, and pushed a budget of bills through various stages. In the Lower House Sir George Campbell, seldom a mirth-mover, raised a laugh by correcting an error in the notice-paper whereby he was made to say that the Government invested a large staff of persons in India with "great families," and then suddenly reduced them. For "families" read "privileges." The Attorney-General, challenged by Mr. Blake, then administered a mild rebuke to Lord de Lisle for

making use of his privilege as a peer to escape payment of a debt of £2 8s. The Home Secretary felt bound to admit that the London water was not all that could be desired when Mr. Fawcett had in a long and able address supported his motion:—

That, in view of the fact that the Metropolitan Board of Works has been unable to pass any measure dealing with the water supply of London, this House is of opinion that it is a subject which ought, without further delay, to be dealt with by the Government.

The speeches of Mr. Selater-Booth and Mr. Cross showed that the Government were fully alive to the importance of remedying the defects complained of; and the Home Secretary prevailed upon Mr. Fawcett to withdraw his motion by promising to look into the matter further during the recess. Captain Gosset was then enabled to announce that, at the eleventh hour, Mr. Grissell had surrendered himself to answer to the charge of breach of privilege. The Banking Bill, Public Works Loan Bill, and Appropriation Bill were then read the third time.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

At Shoeburyness on the 7th inst. the competition with the 10-in. muzzle loading gun took place. Prizes of the value of £66 10s. were won by the first and second detachments of the 4th Durham, the 4th Forfar, and the 1st Edinburgh corps. An order has been issued by the camp commandant on the departure of the first division, praising the conduct and military efficiency of the men. The Camp was formally taken possession of by ninety-four detachments of the Second Division on Saturday last, and on Sunday about 1000 men attended Divine service. The aggregate value of prizes to be competed for during this week is £389, and £60 for repository competitions. The competition began on Monday with 64-pounder Palliser muzzle-loading rifled gun. The first prize of £25 was won by the second detachment of the West Kent Corps; the second prize of £20 went to the first detachment of the 1st Durham; the third prize of £15 was taken by the second detachment of the 9th Kent; the fourth prize of £10 by the first detachment of the 4th East York; and the fifth prize by the first detachment of the 12th Kent. The score of nineteen made by the 10th Kent detachment being the highest in either week in the shell competition, that detachment wins the Cinque Ports Challenge Cup and £10, given now for the first time. The score of 11 of the 2nd Durham detachment was tied on Monday for the Scotland's Cup by the third detachment of the 3rd Middlesex, but the Durham men won the cup on the tie. The following are the winners of the prizes on Tuesday:—First prize, £50 (N.A.A. silver cups), 3rd Middlesex, first detachment; second prize, £20 (N.A.A.), 3rd Middlesex, sixth detachment; third prize, £15 (N.A.A.), 2nd Middlesex, fourth detachment; fourth prize, £10 (Captain Rutley's), 10th Kent, third detachment. The metropolis was again successful on Wednesday, taking all four prizes in the Armstrong contest. No. 8 detachment, 3rd Middlesex, won Sir Richard Wallace's prize, ten silver cups, value £50; No. 1 detachment, 10th Kent, Messrs. Elkington's prize of £21; No. 6 detachment, 1st London, third prize of £15; and No. 3 detachment, 3rd Middlesex, the fourth prize. The Queen's Prize of £100 for the highest average scores throughout the meeting was won by the Hull detachment of the 4th East York.

At the close of the grand field-day held at the Volunteer Engineers' Camp, Chatham, on Saturday, General Bulwer, the General commanding the district, addressed the men in very flattering terms. He expressed the astonishment he felt at the celerity and neatness with which they had performed the difficult task of fortifying a wholly undefended position, and concluded by saying that their orderly conduct in camp was throughout all that could be desired.

The annual prize-meeting of the 3rd London, which began last Saturday at the butts of the City regiments at Rainham, was resumed and brought to a conclusion on Monday. The list of prizes was a long and valuable one, thanks to the liberality of the various City companies, the battalion prizes being contributed by the Grocers' Company, the Ward of Farringdon, the Saddlers' Company, Drapers' Company, Mercers' Company, Fishmongers' Company, and Merchant Taylors' Company. In addition to these, a handsome challenge cup, presented to the regiment by General Napier of Magdala, honorary colonel of the corps; and a challenge cup for officers, presented by Captain Hayne, of the 13th Hussars; and a cup, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, were also competed for; as well as a series of prizes for recruits who had joined since last year, and consolation prizes for men who had not won a prize at the meeting. The officer in command of the firing party was Captain and Adjutant Boyce, who also acted as umpire. The first prize, the Grocers' Company Challenge Cup, which entitles the winner to wear the regimental badge for the year as the best shot in the regiment, was won by Private Briggs. The prizes presented by Farringdon Ward were won by Private Watts, Private Bartholomew, Corporal Spilling, Sergeant Clifford, Private Sorrell, and Corporal Bennett. The prizes given by the Saddlers' Company were taken by Colour-Sergeant Harvey, Sergeant Peters, Private Minihan, Lance-Corporal Scarborough, and Sergeant Hills. The prizes presented by the Mercers' Company were won by Colour-Sergeant Wells, Assistant Sergeant-Major Rattey, Colour-Sergeant Gray, Sergeant Groves, Private Bruce, Private Remman, Private Tratt, and Sergeant Morley. The prizes given by the Fishmongers' Company were won by Private Sharp, Colour-Sergeant Brown, Corporal Turpin, Captain Doll, Private Sunman, Private Redgrave, Lance-Corporal Sherwin, Colour-Sergeant Ruel. Other prizes in the battalion series were won by Private Adlington, Private Cubit, Lieutenant Hepworth, Private Randall, Corporal Greenfield, Private Wright, Private English, Captain Brockwell, Private Carr, Private Ashwell, Private Woodstock, Private Ford, Private Howell, Sergeant Tomkins, Sergeants Maynard, Smith, Wright, Privates Lambert and Clarke, of G company, and Private Moor. In the first stage of the competition for the Napier Challenge Cup five shots were fired at 200 yards, five at 500, and five at 600 yard, three chosen men from each company competing; a prize and the Napier badge being given to each man in the winning squad, and the losing companies to fire independently by squads for two minutes at 200 yards. The cup was won by letter A (Captain Crossland's Company) letter B (Captain Pollock's Company) being next; and in the independent, or rapid, firing the prizes were won by D G and M companies. In the second stage of this competition, shot for at 600 yards, seven shots, Colonel Laurie's Cup was won by Lance-Corporal Bruce. After an exciting competition the Challenge Cup for Officers, presented by Captain Hayne, was won by Lieutenant Hepworth; the next in order of merit being Captains Brockwell and Doll.

A rifle-match took place on the 7th inst. between the London Scottish R.V. and the Civil Service R.V. at the ranges of the former on Wimbledon-common, the result being a victory for the Scottish by thirty-seven points. The four highest scorers who won the sweepstake prizes in connection

with the match were Captain Tytheridge (Civil Service), Lieutenant McKerrill, Privates Jamieson and Sutherland (all London Scottish).

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Essex Rifle Association was opened at the range, Danbury, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir W. N. Abdy, Bart. The prizes include a valuable challenge shield, given by Mr. O. E. Coopa, M.P., a silver cup, a medal, and about £180 in money. A melancholy interest attaches to one of these latter prizes, from the fact that it is the gift of the late Frances, Countess Waldegrave, who offered it on the occasion of distributing the prizes last year, when Lord Carlingford was president of the association. The prizes will be distributed by Mrs. Abdy, wife of Dr. J. T. Abdy, Judge of the Essex County Court.

At the annual meeting of the Oxfordshire Rifle Association, held at Oxford on Monday, the bronze shield of the National Rifle Association, with £10, was won by Private Danar, of the Oxford City Corps. Colonel North's prize and Lieutenant-Colonel Hall's prize were won by Sergeant Jones, of Henley. Private Ferris, of the Oxford City Corps, won Major Fane's prize. The Grand Challenge Cup was carried off by the Deddington detachment.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Greenwich District Board of Works have affixed their seal to a memorial to the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests praying that the horticultural works of Greenwich Park may be increased, thus making it equal to the other parks in the metropolis as regards floral attractions.

The elders of the Scotch Church, Crown-court, having received the resignation of Dr. Cumming, have asked the representatives of the Church of Scotland to supply ministers worthy to maintain the reputation of the Church in London. Expressions of the deepest regret and sympathy have been forwarded to Dr. Cumming.

In reply to a congratulatory address from the congregation of the Oratory, Birmingham, on Sunday, Cardinal Newman said the Pope, in his first audience, told him it was his wish that he should not separate himself from his duties and responsibilities at the Oratory. It was some consolation for him now to know that he should die as he had lived—Father of the Oratory, the priest and pastor of the Oratory Mission.

The City Press says:—The Sir John Bennett Board School Scholarships, founded by Sir John Bennett and open to all boys in the Board Schools of the London educational district, has been awarded to William Skevington, aged twelve, educated at the Jamaica-level Board School, under its head master, Mr. Greenwood. The scholarship is of the value of £24 5s. per annum, and held for four years, giving admission to the City of London School.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fifth week in July the total number of paupers was 77,221, of whom 40,825 were in workhouses and 36,396 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 1012, 608, and 477 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 552, of whom 374 were men, 138 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

The National Carnation and Picotee Society's show was held on Tuesday at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. The lateness of the year is evidenced by the fact that this exhibition was held on Old Lammas Day. The "Gardeners' Dictionary" gives its directions for exhibiting carnations under the date of June and the beginning of July. July 22 was this season appointed for the exhibition; but even from that date a postponement of three weeks became necessary. Tuesday's show was a very good one, and there was a large attendance.

The council of the Royal Agricultural Society has resolved to sell out £10,000 New Three per Cents, to meet the claims arising from the Exhibition at Kilburn. Colonel Kingscote said it had been found impossible to state the exact loss resulting from the Exhibition; but, so far as could yet be ascertained, it would come to about £10,000. But they congratulated themselves that the holding of the show in London had, among other advantages, enabled them to add about 1000 names to their permanent list of membership. The committee adjourned till October, when the fund will be finally closed.

The Central Executive Committee of the St. John's Ambulance Association has received £60 from the Blackheath Centre as a contribution towards its head-quarter expenses. A similar amount has also been sent by the Ladies' Council of the Metropolitan Centre. The City Police Class, held at the Snow-hill Police-Station last week, underwent a satisfactory examination, and several new police classes have been formed. Certificates of proficiency have lately been distributed to classes at Hampton Court Palace, Ashford, Bexley, Liverpool, Oxford, Portsmouth, Hanworth Park, Isleworth, Esher, Burton-on-Trent, Leeds, and Malvern.

The Lord Mayor presided at the annual conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, which was opened on Monday at the Guildhall. Sir R. J. Phillimore, president of the congress, in the course of his inaugural address asserted that there never was an epoch in which the life of States, and of individuals which composed them, was so incapable as the present of isolation, and so necessarily brought into mutual communication and contact. It was no longer competent to any State to refuse to take cognizance of foreign laws and foreign administration of justice. Every work which went to show that the interest and the duty of States were one conferred some benefits upon the commonwealth of nations.

At the meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on the 7th inst., rewards amounting to £118 were granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the stormy weather experienced in July. Payments amounting to nearly £4000 were likewise made on life-boat establishments. Receipt of contributions and legacies was announced, including £850 from "D" for a life-boat to be named the May; £100 annual subscription from the Ancient Order of Foresters, in aid of the support of their two life-boats, the Forester at Tynemouth, and the Foresters' Pride at West Hartlepool; and £26 5s. from the underwriters of a cargo by the Austrian barque Andima V. The late Mr. Richard Vandeleur, of Baden; Mr. G. H. Fletcher, of Carshalton; and Mrs. Danby Harcourt, of Swinton, had each left a legacy of £500 to the institution. New life-boats have recently been forwarded to Whitby, Uppane, and Ferry-side (Carmarthen Bay).

Last week 2327 births and 1223 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 49, and the deaths 422; below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 5 from smallpox, 54 from measles, 43 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 14 from different forms of fever, and 90 from diarrhoea. The deaths from lung diseases, which had been 182 and 188 in the two preceding weeks, declined to 139 last week. Different forms of violence caused 72 deaths; 55 were the result of negligence or accident, including 23 from fractures and contusions, 3 from

burns and scalds, 9 from drowning, 4 from poison, and 11 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Twelve cases of suicide were registered, being more than the average. The Astronomer Royal reports that the registered bright sunshine in the last week was 22.9 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 105.5 hours. The recorded amount of ozone considerably exceeded the average on each of the first five days of the week.

The fortieth anniversary of the Royal Botanic Society took place on Monday at the Gardens—Lord Chesham in the chair. The annual reports of the council, auditors, and secretary were read, and from these it appears that the society has passed through a much more successful year than the council, from the extraordinary weather, might have reasonably expected. The receipts from subscriptions in all items except that of life compositions had also been larger, and those from the exhibitions reached a fair average. The secretary's report referred to the study of botany in its relation to medicine, the arts, and manufactures. A total of 540 free students' and artists' tickets had been issued for terms of from one to six months each; about 25,000 cut specimens had been given to them, and nearly 29,000 distributed to the several medical and art schools of the metropolis. New and highly interesting plants are continually arriving at the gardens. A valuable consignment of plants and seeds from the Government of Madras had lately been received, including the mangosteen, nutmeg, and other economic plants, as well as seeds of the "teak" timber tree, from which several healthy plants had been raised.

A quarterly court of the governors of the excellent charity the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, was held on the 7th inst. in the board-room of the hospital, Mr. T. P. Beckwith in the chair. The report of the committee of management (read by the secretary) stated that since the last court—viz., on the 17th ult.—the Prince of Wales had laid the foundation-stone of the new extension of the hospital which is being built to accommodate 137 inmates. [A view of this new building was given in our Number of the 2nd ult.] To commemorate this event the committee recommend the election as vice-presidents of several governors who had rendered special assistance to the charity. The following legacies have been announced since the last court:—The Hon. Mrs. Ramsden, £5; Mr. Robert J. Harris, £100; Mrs. Maria Hunt, £500; Rev. J. Griffiths, D.D., £200 Consols; Mr. J. P. Fitzgerald, £100, duty free. The number of in-patients admitted since May 29 is 132, discharged 149, died 18, new out-patient cases 2160. The report was adopted, and the following governors were elected vice-presidents:—Earl Cairns, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Bishop of London, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Robartes, Sir P. van Notten Pole, Bart., Sir Philip Rose, Bart., Mr. John Ball, Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, Mr. Peter Reid, and Mr. Charles Soames.

BUDDHIST REMAINS IN AFGHANISTAN.

We present two more of the Sketches of ruins of the ancient Buddhist tope in the Cabul Valley, by Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist lately at Jellalabad with the head-quarters of General Sir Samuel Browne's army in the Afghan war recently concluded. Mr. Simpson's extensive knowledge of this and other departments of Oriental archaeology is recognised by the highest authorities in "such branches of learning;" and it is very likely that he will be called upon to give a connected account of his late observations in Cabul before one of the London societies devoted to these recondite studies, when they meet again for the winter session.

The subjects of antiquarian interest, shown in two of our Illustrations this week, are the Ahin Posh Tope, with its Vihara, near Jellalabad; and the Kona-deh Tope, in the Kunar Valley.

Mr. Simpson's View of the Ahin Posh Tope shows the mound formed by the ruins of that building, with the ridges of earth and stone marking where the Vihara or Buddhist Monastery stood. The Tope was the great Shrine or Temple of the Monastery. The Sketch shows partly the excavations made by Mr. Simpson where he uncovered what remains of its architecture. In a communication made by him to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, published at Lahore on June 3 of this year, he gives a short description of his discoveries among the Buddhist Remains of the Jellalabad Valley. We quote the following:—"The Ahin Posh Tope was nearly 100 ft. on each of its four sides, at the base, and had pilasters of the 'Indo-Corinthian' style. The arrangement was that of fourteen pilasters on each side. Originally there were two stairs, on north and south, by which the square platform was reached; but at a later date similar stairs had been added on east and west. Only a part of the first course of masonry was left, but this was sufficient to indicate that the diameter had been 80 ft., thus showing that it had been one of the second-class tope in this district. The large tope at Ummer Khayl is the largest, being about 100 ft. in diameter." Mr. Simpson made a tunnel, 45 ft. long and about 7 ft. high, into the centre of this structure, and found the relic cell, in which was some dust—probably ashes of a Buddhist saint—a golden reliquaire and twenty gold coins. Three of these were Roman—one belonged to the reign of Domitian, another to Trajan, and the third had the head and name of "Sabina Augusta," the wife of Hadrian. The other seventeen were Indo-Scythian, among which is one declared to be quite unique, with the word Buddha in Greek characters. All these were sent to Lord Lytton, and will be deposited in the collection of the Indian Government. With reference to the term "Indo-Corinthian," in the above description, it must be remembered that the Indian architecture and sculpture of the Buddhist period derived its artistic character from the Greek examples which were introduced by the conquests of Alexander the Great in Asia. Even the term "Greco-Buddhist" is now used by some connoisseurs.

The second of these views of Buddhist ruins now presented to our readers is that of the Kona-deh Tope, in the Kunar Valley. The stream of the Kunar Valley is one of the largest tributaries of the Kabool River, bringing down the drainage of the Hindoo Koosh through Kafiristan. It may be recollected that about the middle of January, Sayid Mahmud Khan, the Badshah of Kunar, came to the British Camp at Jellalabad to make his salaam to Major Cavagnari. A sketch of this incident, with his portrait, appeared at that time. He is the most important man in that part of the world. He lives at a place called Pashet, on the Kunar River. There is an old fort on a hill called Kunar, which is most likely the ancient capital. In describing this place to Major Cavagnari the Khan said that its name, Kunar, came from "Koh-i-nur," the male mountain, and not from "Koh-i-noor," the mountain of light. The name Kona Deh means old village, and it is evidently the site of a town which existed in the Buddhist period. The quantity of mounds and fragments of "Buddhist masonry" may be taken as proof of this. Prominent in the foreground is an old Buddhist Tope. It is about 30 feet in diameter, and was partially excavated by Masson, but the Khan of the period stopped him. Kona-deh is about thirteen or fourteen miles from Jellalabad. A few miles higher up are the remains of Islampoor, where Buddhist masonry is also visible, indicating, along with the word "poor" in the name, that a pre-Islamite town existed at that spot.

S K E T C H E S I N A F G H A N I S T A N.



THE AHIN POSH TOPE AND VIHARA, NEAR JELLALABAD.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE KUNAR VALLEY, WITH KONA-DEH TOPE.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON.

AFGHAN PORTRAITS, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



HAYAT KHAN, A NIMCHA.



SIRDAR WALI MOHAMMED KHAN, HALF-BROTHER TO
THE AMIR SHER ALI.



ADAL, A MAN OF HAZARA.



MOHAMMED DIN, AN UMMER KHEYL, OF DARUNTA.

AFGHAN PORTRAITS.

The four portraits shown in a page of our Engravings were drawn by Mr. Simpson, our Special Artist, during the late military campaign in the Cabul Valley. One of them represents a personage who was for the time of some apparent consequence in the undetermined state of Afghan politics, when it was by no means certain who would be the successor of the Amir, Shere Ali. The Sirdar Wali Mohammed Khan, another son of Dost Mohammed and half-brother to Shere Ali, voluntarily went over to the British side in the late war. He came to the head-quarters of General Roberts in the Khurum Valley soon after the forcing of the Peiwar Pass, which will be in the recollection of our readers. He was directed thence to repair to the head-quarters of General Sir S. Browne to meet the Political Agent, Major Cavagnari. Accordingly he arrived at Jellalabad on Feb. 16, and remained there till the conclusion of peace.

The other three portraits are types, like those previously given, of different classes and races of people in Afghanistan. We may first notice that of Hayat Khan, formerly a Kafir, which is merely the term for infidel, heathen, or Christian, at any rate non-Moslem, used by Mohammedans all over the world. Hayat Khan has become a "Nimcha," which is the name given to Kafirs converted to Mohammedanism. His Kafir name was Ikti Kan. This man visited our camp at Jellalabad, where Mr. Jenkyns made use of him to glean some details of the race he belonged to, and of the language of the Kafirs. He had never seen an elephant; and as the Elephant Battery of heavy forty-pounders arrived while he was in camp, he went out to see them. He expressed to Mr. Jenkyns his satisfaction and wonder at the great beasts; but he added, "I did not go too near them, in case they would eat me." This man had a tolerably fair complexion, and his hair was not quite black. He had a delicate face, which was well formed, of a pure Aryan type, showing, if he is a good representative of his people, that Kafiristan has not a Turanian population.

To the west of Cabul is a region called Hazara—to be distinguished from another on the left bank of the Indus east of Attock. The people of this country belong to an almost pure Turanian race, and this is very strikingly exemplified in our portrait of the man Adal. Mr. Simpson met him at Gundamak, and seeing his strongly-marked Mongolian features, asked him if he was a Hazara Wallah. The old man was very pleased at being sketched, and smiled in evident satisfaction at the operation.

Mahomed Din, an Ummer Kheyl of Darunta, is the last subject of the portrait sketches. "The Faith of Mahomed" is the translation of this man's name. His forehead and nose are evidence of a good type of race, but the small eye and rather heavy underlip might lead to doubt that the individual might not be a very brilliant light of the Prophet's faith. A number of the Ummer Kheyl tribe are settled near Darunta, which is at the north-west corner of the Jellalabad valley.

A DEFENCE OF FAT.

Though there is certainly no class in the world so peaceable as that of fat men, it does at length seem time that even they should arouse themselves, and resent the crowning insult which now each morning they suffer at the hands of every daily paper of importance. Two columns a day, in *Times*, *Daily News*, *Telegraph*, and *Standard*, of advertisements of some impertinent extract of seaweed known as Anti-Fat, are more than gentle Daniel Lambert himself could have endured; and his followers will have the fullest excuse if they return this outrageous and voluminous attack.

But should their reply seem less brilliant, less overpowering, than might be expected, it must be remembered that their opponent has cunningly chosen a season when they are almost defenceless. How is a fat man to fight in hot weather? How can you move swiftly and fiercely to combat when you find it none too easy to breathe? No! A gentleman would have advertised his Anti-Fat in the winter.

It is not that for these many centuries the Fat have not been attacked and ridiculed; the Great (in most other senses) and the Good have shared this fate—which is, indeed, a compliment, high in proportion to its violence and frequency of repetition. Shakespeare has almost exhausted even his overflowing imagination in bestowing ridiculous nicknames on Falstaff—the "horse-back breaker," the "bed-presser," the "huge hill of flesh;" but our great knight remains the most brilliant of his author's creations—the most delightful, witty, sagacious, original and easy of all possible companions. A fat man is a born judge: he has not that constant itch for hasty action which overbalances the thin. His breadth enables him to see both sides of a question; and that which a sharp hawk-nosed fellow impatiently cuts through like a knife, he embraces, unfolds, and wholly takes possession of. Falstaff sees everything; he criticises everybody; he gives pleasure to all who know him; and if he does nothing—why, many more active men have done worse.

And Shakespeare has elsewhere nobly atoned for his irreverence to this greater Rabelais of his creation. It is Caesar who says,

Let me have men about me that are fat,

and who very wisely notes that men with "lean and hungry looks" are dangerous. More than all, Shakespeare himself was fat—at all events, in those pleasant days when he went back to Stratford-on-Avon, there to finish his life in genial contemplation of burgesses and drovers, plump and jolly country lads and lasses. This was his happiest, and therefore his wisest time; and with him, as with many other great people, wisdom and fat increased together.

The wits, I repeat, have often scoffed at fat. In an early number of the *Spectator* Addison thinks it a fine joke to invent a story of a certain market-town, in which there was a Club of Fat Men "that did not come together (as you may well suppose) to entertain one another with sprightliness and wit, but to keep one another in countenance. The room where the club met (he tells us) was something of the largest, and had two entrances, the one by a door of moderate size, and the other by a pair of folding-doors. If a candidate for this corpulent club could make his entrance through the first, he was looked upon as unqualified; but if he stuck in the passage, and could not force his way through it, the folding doors were immediately thrown open for his reception, and he was saluted as a brother. I have heard that this club, though it consisted but of fifteen persons, weighed above three ton."

Most fat men who read this will probably think only that it is fun of a very obvious and easy kind, and will take it as no great argument either for or against the habit of body which they affect. But its sequel is much more than this—it is a triumphant confirmation of Caesar's theory, a proof that Shakespeare was right when he taught us to prefer Falstaff to Cassius.

For, what was the fate of this Club of Fat Men? Mark! In opposition to this society, there sprung up another composed of scarecrows and skeletons (Addison was always fond for the justice and grace of his epithets) who, being very meagre and envious, did all they could to thwart the designs of their bulky brethren, whom they represented as men of

dangerous principles (!); till at length they worked them out of the favour of the people, and consequently out of the magistracy." Thus, all that the satirist can find to laugh at in fat men, is their fatness; but "meagreness," as he postulates, carries with it envy—and the lean kine, of their very nature, are given to swallowing the fat. Yet, so complete is his story, he shows that these corpulent citizens do not allow themselves to be defeated, though, with a noble magnanimity, they care not to defeat. "These factions," he concludes, "tore the Corporation in pieces for several years, till at length they came to this accommodation—that the two bailiffs of the town should be annually chosen out of the two clubs; by which means the principal magistrates are at this day coupled like rabbits, one fat and one lean."

And, as in the case of Shakespeare, yet more with Addison, one may use the *Tu quoque* argument—though he gently ridiculed the enormous, he was stout himself. Indeed, except Pope, all the wits of that great time, as Thackeray tells us, were fat. "Swift was fat; Addison was fat; Steele was fat; Gay and Thompson were preposterously fat"—and they were the shining lights of perhaps the most "clubbable" age that London has known. To genius, to wit, to the strongest sense, they added a breadth of humour that made life not only complete but pleasant—even Swift could be most pleasant when he liked, though he hardly comes naturally into the noble fellowship of the Fat.

And yet now—now, after centuries of pleasant reputation, of satire which is truly the highest flattery—an advertiser, a vender of nostrums, and (though I have no desire to say anything severe) an American, comes among us, places himself on our breakfast-table with our coffee and our rolls, and without condescending to argue the question tranquilly assumes that fat is an evil, and tells us that he knows how to get rid of it! He sums us up in pounds (which never convey the faintest idea of weight to my mind) and he tells us that Mrs. Elijah Bangs (with countless intermediate initials), of Iliadville, Mass., lost fifty pounds in a fortnight and hopes to lose fifty more!

Very likely it will kill the woman—and serve her right; but hecatombs of Mrs. Bangs would not wipe out the insult—the begging the question as to the evils of fat, or rather the assuming that they are not to be questioned. And the worst of it is that one cannot condescend to argue the matter: one cannot stoop, from one's height (and breadth) seriously to prove to this mistaken person how entirely he is in the wrong, how he is throwing away his money in his attempt to introduce Scragginess into a sound, comfortable, and steady-going country like England. People never value what they have not experienced: and this quality of fatness—going with middle age, repose, and a proper amount of deliberation—is just what a young and mercurial nation like the American cannot be expected to possess and care for. But "a time will come;" and we, who are fat, can be content to bide it.

For—and this is the gist of the matter—contentment and a reasonable allowance of fat go together. The Irishman was surely plump as well as Irish, who originated that delightful proverb, "Take it aisy; and if ye can't take it aisy, take it as aisy as ye can." We have the authority of Mr. Weller the elder for the statement that "Width and wisdom always grows together;" and Mr. Weller senior certainly ought to have known. "Laugh," saith the proverb, "and grow fat"—thereby propounding stoutness as an aim in itself, and one worthy to make even so admirable a thing as laughter more admirable still. In Africa fatness is a cardinal beauty in a woman; even in England, a fat woman at a fair commands a certain number of spectators, at twopence a head. When Napoleon was a thin young man, hardly any cared to look at him; a stout emperor, he was the cynosure (whatever that may be) of the eyes of Europe.

But to make a number of small isolated statements in lieu of a broad and connected argument is to nag; and nagging is peculiarly a vice of the thin. Voltaire would have nagged; not so Rabelais—whose very name carries fatness with it, though I know not what record History has kept of its owner's girth. Let me only recapitulate, sum up, and conclude. Fat is dignified, contented, placid, witty and (what is more) humorous, not given to be fidgety, not envious, not slanderous, not mean or grudging, not precipitate. Choose the Fat as your confidants, your companions, your advisers, your friends—and your enemies; and (if you have any choice in the matter) your fathers and mothers.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"By the Waters of Babylon" (Psalm 137) is a composition—for soprano solo, chorus, and orchestra—by the late Hermann Goetz, whose celebrity only began to be extended just as death removed him, at a premature age, in the maturity of his powers. In his opera, "The Taming of the Shrew" (produced, in English, at Drury Lane Theatre in October last, and then noticed by us), Goetz scarcely appears to such advantage as in the fine orchestral symphony in F minor played at Madame Viard-Louis's excellent concerts. The psalm now referred to is another evidence of how much has been lost to musical art by the death of Goetz. It is a fine composition, conceived in a serious and impressive style, and treated with masterly skill and power in all its details, solo, choral, and orchestral; and it produced a marked impression on its recent performance at the first private concert of the newly-formed London Musical Society. The work is published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., who have also brought out another composition by Goetz, a cantata entitled "Nenia." This is a setting of a poem by Schiller for chorus and orchestra, and contains some fine contrasts between the instrumental and the choral effects. Such works can scarcely remain long without public performance, and when this takes place we shall have further opportunity to speak of their merits. The same firm has also published "Out of the Darkness" ("Aus der Tiefe"), a setting of the 133rd Psalm by Herr Henschel, the eminent baritone. The work consists of a series of movements for solo voices and chorus, in combination and alternation, and the writing is throughout that of a highly-trained and skilled practical musician. All the works just referred to will be specially welcome to choral societies, both public and private. The original German text has, in each instance, been skilfully rendered into English by the Rev. J. Troutbeck.

The excellent series of Music Primers published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., has received a valuable addition in a tutor for the violin, compiled by Mr. Berthold Tours, who is in every way qualified for the production of such a work, not only by his general musical acquirements, but also by his practical knowledge of the instrument referred to. In the compass of little more than a hundred quarto pages, and at the price of two shillings, we have here a comprehensive course of instruction, from the simplest directions to mere beginners to the acquirement of high technical skill. Musical exercises of various degrees of difficulty, diagrams of the position of the player and the instrument, explanations of the elements of music and of terms used therein, with a vast amount of other valuable information, make up an excellent treatise.

From the same publishers we have the fifth course of a work that has previously been commended—a translation by

Herr Mannheimer, from the twenty-fifth German edition, of Aloys Hennes's "New Method for the Piano." This portion begins with the 201st and closes with the 250th lesson, and includes pieces and preludes in various keys, each intended for the practice of some special executive difficulty. The method is well adapted for popular instruction.

"Cramer's Vocal School," edited by J. Wilbye Cooper, is a comprehensive system of instruction in singing, compiled by a well-known vocalist, and published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. It is based on a work of the late Mr. Tom Cooke, entitled "Singing Exemplified," that was long held in great esteem. Mr. W. Cooper has judiciously retained the best portions of this, and has added much information calculated to enhance the value and importance of the work, which is equally well adapted for school or special private tuition. Full directions are given, with the authority of long practical experience, as to the production and management of the voice; and these are followed by exercises in scales and passages, the assiduous study and the command of which can scarcely fail to form a thorough vocalist. The moderate price of the book places it within easy reach.

Two songs by Franz Abt—"Golden Sunshine" and "How dear thou art to me"—will be welcome in many drawing-room circles. The melody in each case is pleasing and expressive, although simple, and lying within a moderate compass of voice; and both songs are worthy the reputation of a composer who has produced so many successful pieces of a similar kind, and who has as yet shown no signs of exhaustion. They are published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.; who have also issued a work of much value for singers—a series of "Daily Vocal Exercises," by Ciro Pinsuti. Its intention is not that of a singing method, but to produce a number of scale and other passages, the practice of which, in the several inversions and transpositions, will tend to the development of the pupil's voice and to certainty and readiness in execution. This is accomplished in the compass of a few pages, the study and mastery of which cannot fail to produce good results. From the same firm we have an effective transcription for the pianoforte, by W. Smallwood, of Stephen Glover's admired melody, "I love the merry sunshine."

"Ländler," op. 152, by Carl Reinecke, is the title of a series of seven characteristic pieces (with a finale) in a German dance form, by the excellent Leipzig Capellmeister, who is alike eminent as a composer and a pianist. They are full of quaint grace, numbers six and seven offering examples of the facile use of the scientific form of the canon. They are published by Messrs. Metzler and Co.; who have also issued an effective and brilliant pianoforte piece entitled "La Reine de Saba, Chœur des Sabéennes, Transcription. Georges Bizet."

Six songs by Chilton T. Speer, published by Messrs. Weekes and Co., are pleasing pieces for as many varieties of voice. No. 1, "Deserted," is for a soprano; No. 2, "The Leaf," for mezzo-soprano; No. 3, "A Wish," for contralto; No. 4, "To Mary," for tenor; No. 5, "A Glimpse," for baritone; and No. 6, "The Sea King," for bass. The melody of each is essentially vocal in character, and limited to a moderate compass of voice.

Six songs by Joseph F. Duggan, also published by Messrs. Weekes, are the first set of a series of "Rhythmic Tentatives." The first is entitled "Anacreon" (Ode to Temperance); the second, "Elleree;" the third, "The Lily of the Lake;" the fourth, "La Lushingha;" the fifth, "Filomela;" and the sixth, "Dalla Profonde." The motto prefixed to the series is, "Rhythm alone is sufficient to recast the entire found of musical idea," and the composer has illustrated this axiom by some ingenious varieties of musical treatment in the six songs here collected. The same publishers have also issued a cheap edition of Mr. Chatton Speer's cantata, "The Arsenal, or War and Peace," the text from Longfellow. The work consists of seven movements, for solo voices and chorus, written in a style that will render it acceptable to amateur choral societies.

"Honneur et Gloire—Marche Militaire," published by J. B. Cramer and Co., is a very spirited piece for the pianoforte, composed by Miss Lillie Albrecht, the eminent young pianist. It has been performed with great success by the band of the Royal Horse Guards, and was recently introduced at a concert at Marlborough House, besides having been given elsewhere. It has the true martial tone; the march movement proper (in G major) being well contrasted, and relieved by a very melodious trio (or "alternativo"), in the subdominant, the whole being especially suitable for military use and as a spirited piece for the pianoforte.

"Rigadon" and "Passepied" are two effective pianoforte pieces by Florian Pascal, in which the quaint style of the dance forms named in the titles are well preserved amid modern surroundings. Mr. Joseph Williams is the publisher, as also of "La Harpe Eolienne," a graceful nocturne, and a brilliant fantasia, on subjects from Weber's "Preciosa," both effective pianoforte pieces, by J. Leybach.

The Bishop of Manchester has consented to be President of the Social Science Congress at its meeting in Manchester.

The United States Minister in Liberia reports that a number of tribes have seceded from the Republic and claimed the protection of the British Government.

Ordal Park, which cost the Corporation of Salford about £15,000, was on Saturday last dedicated to the public use. The borough of Salford now possesses four public parks.

The High Court of Foresters concluded their sitting at Sheffield last Saturday, when Belfast and Cardiff were selected as the district to elect auditors for 1880, and Northampton was decided upon as the place of meeting in 1881. The High Court goes to Dublin next year.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Durham County Agricultural Society was opened at Durham yesterday week, under the presidency of Earl Ravensworth. The weather was fine, and there was a large attendance. There was, however, a decrease in the number of exhibitions in some of the classes.

The annual show of the Irish Royal Agricultural Association was held at Newry last week. The weather was most favourable, and the show was a great success. Many of the prize animals at Kilburn were exhibited and took prizes. The total number of animals shown was 460. The shorthorn exhibits were very good. Lord Rathdonnell's well-known roan bull, Anchor, getting first prize. This animal was first prize at Kilburn and at the Highland Society. The Lord Lieutenant visited the show, and was received by a guard of honour of the 16th Regiment. The Newry Town Commissioners presented him with an address of welcome, to which his Grace replied, congratulating the Commissioners on the prosperity of their town.—At a déjeuner given by the association in Newry the Lord-Lieutenant said that the Irish agricultural prospects were, on the whole, satisfactory. He complimented the Government on the Intermediate Education Act, which had proved so valuable, and added that the University Bill would be of great advantage in quieting religious differences. The bill in favour of Irish national teachers would also be of high value, and was appreciated by Irish people.

POLITICS.

The annual convention of the Home-Rule Confederation was held last Saturday at the Crystal Palace, under the presidency of Mr. Parnell, M.P. Among the Home-Rule Members of Parliament who were present were Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. J. Biggar, and Mr. L. Finigan. After the business of the Convention had been transacted a public meeting was held, when a resolution was adopted affirming that the votes of Irishmen in Great Britain should be kept independent of both the Conservative and Liberal parties, and be given only to candidates prepared to vote for a Parliamentary inquiry into the nature and extent of the demand made by the Irish people for a native Legislature. A further resolution was agreed to, thanking the "active section" of the Irish party in Parliament.

At a meeting of Conservatives held at Mayan the same evening it was resolved to support Viscount Reidhaven as a candidate at the forthcoming election for the united counties of Elgin and Nairn, where there is a vacancy in consequence of the accession of Viscount Macduff to the peerage.

It was unanimously resolved at a meeting of Liberal delegates at Knighton, one of the Radnor Boroughs, last Saturday, that every effort should be made to secure the return of Lord Hartington at the next election, in case he should be unsuccessful in North-East Lancashire; and at a meeting of the Liberal One Hundred and Fifty, held at Pembroke Dock, Mr. Henry George Allen, of Heywood, Tenby, barrister, was unanimously chosen as the Liberal candidate to contest the Pembroke Boroughs at the general election.

The Liberal party in Chester have selected the Hon. Beilby Lawley, eldest son of Lord Wenlock, to contest the city at the next election in conjunction with Mr. Dodson, who has represented the city since 1874.

Colonel the Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, one of the Conservative members for West Somerset, will not seek re-election at the next general election; and Mr. Fenwick Bissett, the master of the staghounds in the district, will be submitted as a candidate to a meeting of the Conservative electors.

Baron Henry de Worms was waited upon last Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel by a deputation from the Greenwich Conservative Association, for the purpose of inviting him to become a candidate for the borough at the next general election in conjunction with Mr. Boord, the sitting member, and accepted the invitation.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Jenkinson's Practical Guide to the Isle of Wight. Second Edition. Stanford.
Salmon at the Antipodes; being an Account of the Introduction of Salmon and Trout into Australian Waters. By Sir Samuel Wilson. Stanford.
Science Teaching in Living Nature. By W. H. Watson. Stanford.
Painted Tapestry. Practical Lessons in Tapestry Painting with Liquid Colour. By Julien Godon. Translated by B. Bucknall. Leechert and Barbe.
English Men of Letters: Burke, Macmillan and Co.
Norway and Sweden. Handbook for Travellers. By K. Baedeker. With Fifteen Maps and Three Plans. Durland and Co.
The Life and Letters of Madame Bonaparte. By Eugene L. Didier. Sampson Low and Co.
Irish Lyrics, Songs, and Poems. By T. C. S. Corry. D. and J. Allen, Belfast.
Brook and River. A Novel. 3 vols. By Captain Hay Hill. Tinsley Brothers.
Our Public Offices. By Charles Marvin. Samuel Tinsley.
The Hamlet Shakespeare. Part IV. The Life of Timon of Athens, according to the First Folio. By Allan Park Paton. Edmonston and Co., Edinburgh.

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"BUILDING NEWS" says:— "These extensive premises (James Epps and Co.'s newly-erected cocoa and chocolate mills) have a total frontage to Holland-street of about 320 ft. The heights from the semi-basement floor to the parapets vary from 60 ft. to 72 ft., while the clock-tower stands about 110 ft. above road level, the whole forming an imposing building, whether viewed from the River Thames or the bustling thoroughfare. The total area of the various floors, &c., amounts to nearly two acres, while the area of glass in the windows is about 11,000 ft.

"CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE" says:— "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."

"NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" says:— "The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1838, has been so continuously before the public and whose Homoeopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that the making of cocoa alone, as a stupendous task, alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—while, as a gratifying fact to Messrs. Epps, it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND" says:— "Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to Epps's cocoa manufactory, at Blackfriars, where we may be studied the making of cocoa, a stupendous task, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

"COURT JOURNAL" says:— "In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homoeopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, and, in 1832, Messrs. Epps produced over five millions of pounds of the cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"CASSELL'S HOUSEHOLD GUIDE" says:— "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works at Blackfriars, London."

"MORNING ADVERTISER" says:— "In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, a Frenchman's house is at excellent West Indian drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homoeopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds five millions of pounds yearly."

"CHRISTIAN WORLD" says:— "If I am to take cocoa," said I, "I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the history of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co. at Blackfriars."

"JOHN BULL" says:— "In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessities of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over five millions of pounds annually. The 'Homoeopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, since its introduction, won its way to the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'fresh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoas, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

"LAND AND WATER" says:— "Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use; and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

"MINING WORLD" says:— "The preparation of pure and nutritious articles of diet, in point of economy, is a work of the most arduous and laborious nature. The wear and tear upon brain and muscle in this age is growing more and more intense, so that without some compensating influence the end must be hopeless collapse in individuals and national decay collectively. Fresh air and more wholesome and nutritious diet must be had at any price. Both food and drink need great improvement. A few chemists have done great public service in this respect. Mr. James Epps, in the preparation of cocoa in its various forms, has done more, perhaps, than any other person to supply the tables of even the poorest with a most agreeable and wholesome article of diet. The application of modern science to this extensive works has brought cocoa, once the dear-bought luxury of the higher classes, within the reach of the masses, and now to be found on the labourer's table cocoa in better and more nutritious form than the Royal breakfast-tables of early kings could boast. Cocoa as prepared by Mr. Epps is palatable, refreshing, strengthening, and inestimably preferable to the trashy tea and coffee in general use."

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 138, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 138, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

The annual Conference of the New Jerusalem, or Swedenborgian, Church, has been held this week, at their church in Palace Gardens-terrace, the Mall, Kensington. The President elected was the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Bayley, whose portrait is given in this Number of our Journal. It is now rather more



REV. DR. JONATHAN BAYLEY, PRESIDENT OF SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH CONGRESS.

than a century since Emanuel Swedenborg died in Coldbath-fields, Clerkenwell; and rather less than a century since five admirers of his writings met together (Dec. 5, 1783) to take steps towards the establishment of an organisation whereby those writings should be promulgated in the world. The general conference of the New Church is a body composed of all the ordained ministers of the organisation, and of lay representatives from the various Societies in the United Kingdom. Its functions consist mainly in the administration of funds given or bequeathed for the general advantage of the church, which amount at the present time to about £50,000.



CAPTAIN J. B. CARREY.

It also superintends the education of candidates for the ministry and the ordination of ministers, the publication of a liturgy and hymnal, and other church works. Its meetings are annual, and are held in various parts of the country. The last time that the New Church Conference was held in London was in 1874.

The Rev. J. Bayley, A.M., Ph.D., who is the pastor of the Palace Gardens Church, has been President of the Conference six times. He is reputed to be the most popular preacher in the Swedenborgian connection. Dr. Bayley was born in Salford, Manchester, in 1810. His first ministerial charge was taken at Accrington, in Lancashire, when he was twenty-four years of age. The Accrington society flourished under his auspices, becoming, as it still continues to be, one of the largest and most influential congregations of the community in the kingdom. After a sojourn of twenty years at Accrington, Dr. Bayley accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the church in Argyle-square, King's-cross, London. During the

next eighteen years he laboured in connection with the Argyle-square society; the congregation increased considerably, and an enlargement of the church was rendered necessary. When the Palace Gardens Church was presented to the Conference by a wealthy gentleman, with a sufficient endowment for the minister's support, Dr. Bayley undertook the duty of forming



THE LATE MR. FECHTER.

and ministering to a society in connection with it; and his efforts have met with abundant success. He is a constant contributor to the periodical literature of the New Church, and has also published several separate works which have met with wide acceptance. Among these are the "Brighton Lectures," which set forth Swedenborg's leading doctrines, and which have passed through many editions. The other writings are "The Divine Word Opened," "From Egypt to Canaan," "Scripture Paradoxes," "The Divine Wisdom in the Histories of the Bible," and "Discourses on 'Essays and Reviews.'"

The portrait is from a photograph by Milton Smith and Co., Upper-terrace, Islington.



ANCIENT REMAINS UNDER CHILDS' BANK, FLEET-STREET.



ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 138.)

The growth of illustrative art in connection with news culminated in the *Illustrated London News*, the first number of which was published May 14, 1842. The majority of those persons who thought about the matter at all shared in Mr. Charles Knight's opinion that the "rash experiment" would prove a failure. The projector, however, had deliberately calculated his chances of success, and he persevered in his enterprise with unshaken resolution. Regardless of the fears of timorous friends, he clung to the belief that he would ultimately succeed, and in a few years his highest hopes were realised. He secured at the outset the services of an artist who afterwards proved himself the greatest master of the illustrative art that has appeared in our day. Sir John Gilbert was then at the beginning of his career, and it was most fortunate for the new enterprise that an artist of such great and varied abilities was found to give his powerful aid to the undertaking. The best drawings in the first number were by him, and for nearly twenty years he was a constant contributor to its pages. His wonderful facility and bold picturesqueness were exactly suited to the requirements of an illustrated newspaper. The first enabled him to do his work with marvellous quickness, and the second was an excellent counterpoise to the damaging effects of hurried engraving and rapid printing. Many other distinguished artists contributed to the paper in its younger days, but most of them have now forsaken the path—the path through the wood—that led them to early distinction.

The first editor of the *Illustrated London News* was Mr. Bailey, who was nicknamed "Alphabet Bailey," on account of the great number of his Christian names, and the consequent multiplicity of his initials. He was also called "Omnibus Bailey," from his having edited a periodical called the *Omnibus*. These names were given to him to distinguish him from Mr. Thomas Haynes Bayley, the sentimental song-writer, author of "I'd be a Butterfly," "The Soldier's Tear," &c. The *Illustrated London News* was the first illustrated newspaper properly so-called, and it no sooner became an assured success than it was imitated. The *Pictorial Times* was the first competitor that entered the field, and under its banner a very strong literary phalanx was marshalled to contend for the new path that had been opened. Douglas Jerrold wrote the leading articles; Thackeray was critic and reviewer, in which capacity he reviewed Macaulay's essays and Disraeli's "Coningsby." Mark Lemon was dramatic critic, Peter Cunningham art critic, while Gilbert A'Beckett was the humorous contributor. Knight Hunt, author of the "Fourth Estate," and afterwards editor of the *Daily News*, was the sub-editor. One man who has since become famous as a journalist was amongst the artists employed on the new paper. Those who only know Mr. George Augustus Sala as a brilliant writer will be surprised to learn that he is also a facile sketcher, and was on the artistic staff of the *Pictorial Times* in 1847. The *Pictorial Times* was continued for several years; but it never achieved such a measure of success as to become permanently established.

Wood-engraving, which was an essential agent in the creation of the pictorial newspaper, scarcely existed as an art in this country before the time of Thomas Bewick. The first woodcuts printed by Caxton were probably executed by the printers whom he brought to this country. Caxton's successors illustrated their books in the same way; and, even after wood-engraving was practised in England as a distinct profession, many of the illustrations in books and pamphlets were the work of printers. When something of superior design and finish was wanted, ready-made woodcuts were procured from Nuremberg or Lyons, then the chief marts for such productions. The blocks so obtained were used without much regard to their suitability, so that there was sometimes an odd mixture of the sacred and the profane. Cuts originally designed for an edition of "Ovid" were used as illustrations to the Bible without the smallest attempt to explain the incongruity. Albert Dürer's influence on the art of wood engraving was very great, but it never extended to this country. Hans Holbein, who came to England two years before Dürer's death, made a few designs for the wood engravers during his long residence here. His transient use of the art, however, could not raise it to a better condition, and printers continued to be the chief producers of woodcuts. In the time of Queen Elizabeth there flourished a printer and engraver named John Day, who took for his mark an emblematic device of the day spring of the reformed religion, with the motto "Arise, for it is Day." About this time the art was rapidly declining in other countries, but in England it was in a better condition than at any previous period. It soon, however, declined in this country also; but was kept alive by Edward Kirkall, John Baptiste Jackson, and others, until it was revived by Thomas Bewick.

The low condition of the art in this country was chiefly owing to the want of good designers, and it was not until a man arose who possessed the power to draw as well as to engrave that an English school of wood engraving was created. Bewick possessed the artistic faculty as a direct gift from nature; but it was from accidental circumstances that he was led to exercise this innate power in drawing and engraving on wood. He drew such things as he understood and had studied from nature, and, thoroughly comprehending the capabilities of wood engraving, his work was perfect of its kind. His pupils followed in his footsteps, and have contributed to bring the art to its present state of perfection.

There was a contemporary of Bewick, also a self-taught wood-engraver, who instructed several pupils and founded a school of his own. This was Robert Branston, who died in London in 1827. The existing school of English wood-engraving may therefore be said to derive its origin from two principal sources—the Newcastle school, founded by Bewick, and the London school, founded by Branston. The influence of both these masters has now nearly died out, but they each understood the true scope and power of their art better than many of their successors.

Some account of the history and practice of wood-engraving

was given in this Journal thirty-five years ago, since which time the resources of the art have been greatly developed, chiefly through the influence of illustrated newspapers. The revival of wood-engraving in Germany and France has been even more rapid than in our own country. Germany may be considered as the cradle of the art, and it is therefore not surprising that it should again flourish in that country. In France little more than forty years ago the art was so low that the blocks of the *Magazin Pittoresque* were sent from Paris to London to be engraved. Now, the works of Pannemaker and others show that they do these things better in France.

The numerous illustrated magazines and newspapers that are now published have made wood engravings familiar in every household, yet very few persons have any clear idea how such engravings are produced. When the woodcuts of the *Penny Magazine* began to attract notice, a nobleman of that day spoke of them as the productions of a new art. Of course no educated person would now make such a mistake, yet no art is less understood than wood engraving. It is no uncommon occurrence for sketches to be sent to this Journal under the evident belief that they can be published as engravings within an hour or two of their receipt, just as a scrap of news is set up in type and circulated by the evening papers. The public, as a rule, are unable to realise the fact that long hours of patient labour are necessary to produce an engraving of the event that interests them. It is also sometimes imagined that a drawing or sketch on paper is in some way destroyed in the course of its reproduction as an engraving—as if it were put into a machine, ground into pulp, and turned out a complete woodcut.

Although the production of a wood engraving takes, as a rule, a much longer time than most persons imagine, some very rapid things have been done to meet the requirements of a newspaper. The charge of the heavy cavalry at the battle of Balaclava—a page engraving published in the *Illustrated London News*, Nov. 18, 1854—was drawn by Sir John Gilbert in little more than an hour, engraved during the night, and printed the next day. A double-page picture is frequently engraved in twenty-four hours, a feat that could not have been performed in Bewick's time in as many days. A very different state of things prevailed not very many years before the advent of illustrated newspapers. I have heard the late William Harvey relate that when Whittingham, the well-known printer, wanted a new cut for his Chiswick Press series, he would write to Harvey and John Thompson, the engraver, appointing a meeting at Chiswick, when printer, designer, and engraver talked over the matter with as much deliberation as if they were about to produce a costly national monument; and after they had settled all points over a snug supper, the projected cut, measuring, perhaps, two inches by three, did not make its appearance for months afterwards.

The "special correspondent" is an important member of the staff of a modern newspaper. In the case of an illustrated journal he becomes the "special artist." When an event or a place is of sufficient interest to require illustration in a pictorial journal the first step taken is to procure a sketch. The "special artist" travels about and supplies sketches to the paper he represents. Wherever there is any "moving accident by flood or field," wherever the potentates of the earth are met in conflict, there the "special artist" is found "takin' notes." He is at the marriages of Princes and the funerals of Kings, and with battles and banquets he is familiar. No event of interest escapes his ever ready pencil. He endures fatigue, overcomes formidable difficulties, and often incurs personal danger in fulfilling his mission. He has hunted tigers with the Prince of Wales in India, elephants with the Duke of Edinburgh in Africa, and he has followed the war-path among the American Indians. Even the brother of the Sun and Moon could not keep him out when that celestial potentate took unto himself a wife and the special artist made nothing of stepping over from London to Peking to attend the nuptials of the Chinese Emperor.

The special artist may be said to have commenced his career with the Crimean War. While the signs of the coming storm were yet distant the *Illustrated London News* sent correspondents to the expected scene of action, and during the whole course of the war special artists were on the shores of the Black Sea and in the Baltic to chronicle the great events of the time. The world had scarcely forgotten Balaklava and Inkerman when the war between Italy, France, and Austria broke out. Solferino and Magenta were fought, Garibaldi conquered Sicily, and wherever the interest was greatest there the special artist was found. Special artists went with the contending armies when Denmark opposed herself single-handed to the united forces of Prussia and Austria, and delineated every important incident of the campaign. When the present Emperor of Germany was crowned King of Prussia at Königsberg special artists travelled to that ancient city to furnish sketches of the ceremony. The gigantic civil war in America gave active employment to the special artist; and when a British force advanced into Abyssinia a special artist was with that most romantic expedition, and sent home numerous sketches of the remarkable scenery of the country, as well as of all the principal events of the campaign. The assault on Magdala, the dispersion of King Theodore's broken army, the customs and dwellings of the people, were all noted and illustrated. When the great war of 1870, between France and Prussia, broke out, the *Illustrated London News* had special artists on both sides, who encountered all sorts of hardships and passed through all kinds of adventures in fulfilling their duties. Besides being frequently arrested as spies, and undergoing the privations of beleaguered places, they had also to run the risk of shot and shell, and sometimes they were obliged to destroy their sketching materials under fear of arrest. The danger of being seen sketching or found with sketches in their possession was so great that on one occasion a special artist actually swallowed his sketch to avoid being taken up as a spy. Another purchased the largest book of cigarette papers he could obtain, and on them he made little sketches, prepared in case of danger to smoke them in the faces of his enemies. The townspeople of Metz became quite wild when they heard of the French defeats at Wörth and Forbach, and when they saw the artist of the *Illustrated London News* sketching the Emperor's carriage they pounced upon him as a Prussian spy, and he and several other newspaper correspondents were marched off in custody amid the hootings of the mob. When they were told that an English newspaper correspondent could not possibly be a spy, they answered that that was just the character that a *cochon* of a Prussian spy would assume. A special artist being in the neighbourhood of Mezieres, he was compelled at nightfall to seek a lodging in a very lonely and villainous looking inn. The occupants of the place looked upon him with evil eyes, and, dreading lest one more should be added to the numerous graves already near the cabaret, he betook himself to a neighbouring wood, where he spent the whole night surrounded by the carcasses of dead horses. At Lyons the same gentleman penetrated into the theatre, where the people were storing corn and flour, in anticipation of a siege. He had made some hasty notes in his sketch-book, when he was observed and obliged to retreat, followed however, by several men. He had noticed an umbrella shop round the corner in the next street, and into this shop he

rushed, seized an umbrella, opened it, and kept it expanded between himself and the door, as if examining the quality of the silk, while his pursuers ran past, when he demanded the price of the umbrella, paid the money, and walked off, glad to escape at so small a cost. When the German armies were closing round Paris an artist consented to be shut up in the devoted city for the purpose of supplying the *Illustrated London News* with sketches, which were sent off by balloons during the siege. Photographic duplicates of the sketches were taken and dispatched by other balloons to provide against the chances of miscarriage, so that sometimes two and even three copies of the same sketch reached my hands by balloon post. Considering the danger and difficulty of this mode of communication, the intercourse between the *Illustrated London News* and its artist in Paris was kept up pretty regularly during the whole siege.

When the effects of a deadly climate are added to the usual chances of war, the courage and endurance of the newspaper correspondent are doubly tried. The "specials" of the principal London journals joined the Ashantee expedition with as much alacrity as if they had been going to a review in Hyde Park. Among them was the artist of the *Illustrated London News*, who landed at Cape Coast Castle before the arrival of the British troops, marched with them to Coomassie, and remained in that place till it was destroyed by the victors. But the long march in such a climate had exhausted the strength of many, and the special artist was among the number. On nearing Coomassie he could no longer trust to his own unaided powers of locomotion, so he laid hold on the tail of a mule which he saw ambling before him, and so was helped forward. The gentleman who was riding the mule turned round, when it proved to be Sir Garnet Wolseley himself, who, in answer to the exhausted artist's apologies, good-humouredly told him to "hold on."

During the late war between Russia and Turkey, one of the special artists of this Journal overcame the difficulties he encountered in getting to the front by assuming the character of a camp follower, and professing to sell composite candles, German sausages, Russian hams, dried fish, Dutch cheese, &c., and when passing Cossacks became importunate they were propitiated with a candle or two, a slice of cheese, or a packet of Roumanian tobacco. In like manner the artist who went to the port of Ferrol to accompany Cleopatra's Needle to London shipped on board the tug *Anglia* as a coal trimmer, and signed the usual articles as one of the crew, there being no room for passengers. After the successful voyage of the tug the artist left her at Gravesend, being anxious to bring his sketches to head-quarters; but until he was legally discharged from service he ran the unpleasant risk of being taken up for absconding from his ship.

Such are a few of the special artists' experiences abroad. When he exercises his vocation at home, though he lacks the excitement of danger, he meets with many amusing incidents. An artist who attended the meeting of the British Association at Lincoln many years ago desired to sketch the house which was reputed to have been the residence of John o' Gaunt, and asked the waiter at the hotel if he could direct him to it. "Johnny Gaunt, Sir?" said the waiter, evidently puzzled; "I don't know him, Sir; but I'll inquire." In a few minutes he returned and said he had inquired at the bar, but that no such person as Johnny Gaunt resided thereabouts. Another, who was something of a wag, was once making a sketch in the heart of St. Giles's. School boards had not then been thought of, and numbers of idle little street boys surrounded our sketcher, performing all manner of bewildering gymnastics. Not at all disturbed, however, he amused himself by asking his young friends numerous questions, all of which were answered with rapid pertness. At last he inquired of one active imp if he could read. "No, I can't read," said the young gentleman; "but I can stand on my head and drink a quarten o' gin."

(To be continued.)

CAPTAIN CAREY.

We present the portrait of this unfortunate officer, whose general character and services have been exceedingly meritorious, but whose professional career has been severely checked by the incident of the Prince Imperial's death in Zululand, and the subsequent court-martial. He is a son of the Rev. Adolphus Carey, Vicar of Brixham, in South Devon, but his family, we believe, came from Jersey. His maternal grandfather was Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton, who greatly distinguished himself in the naval warfare, under Nelson and others, at the beginning of this century, being First Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Cæsar*, and afterwards Commander of the Spartan frigate. Jahleel Brenton Carey, the subject of this notice, was educated at a French Lycée Impériale, and at the Military Staff College, Sandhurst, where he obtained a free commission. He entered the service in 1865, in the late 3rd West India (negro) Regiment, and was placed in command of the fort at Accra, on the Gold Coast. Having returned with his regiment to Jamaica, he served in the expedition on the Mosquito Coast, or in Honduras, and was favourably mentioned in despatches. When his regiment was disbanded he came to England on half-pay, and went through the Hythe course of musketry instruction, for which he gained a first class certificate. He volunteered in 1870 to serve with the English ambulance in the war between France and Germany, and received special thanks, with a cross and ribbon, for his conduct in the relief of the French wounded. He afterwards studied in the Staff College, which he left with high testimonials, and volunteered this year for the Zulu war. He was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 98th, or Prince of Wales's, Regiment of infantry, and went out in the transport *Clyde*, which was wrecked in Simon's Bay. Lieutenant Carey was specially commended for his conduct on board that vessel, which conveyed military reinforcements. Having arrived in Natal, he was employed in surveying the route for the troops, and in the selection of camping-grounds, all the way up the country. He was placed on Lord Chelmsford's staff with the appointment of Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and rendered much useful service.

We are indebted to the London Stereoscopic Company for the photograph of Captain Carey, who is still awaiting the decision of the Commander-in-Chief upon the verdict of the late court-martial.

THE LATE MR. FECHTER.

The death of this eminent member of the theatrical profession was lately recorded in our Journal. He died at New York, having been chiefly resident in America since 1870. Charles Fechter was half a German, half an Englishman, having been born in London, in 1823, of an English mother, but he was educated in France. When, therefore, in 1860, he appeared on our stage in leading dramatic parts, many critics seemed to regard him as a foreigner. But his performances, inspired by a highly intellectual conception of Shakspeare, won the esteem of reflecting spectators. In the characters of Hamlet and Othello, at the Princess's Theatre, Mr. Fechter's dramatic powers were most forcibly put to the test. His reputation was

fairly sustained in England until he left this country, which he more than once revisited in later years.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

ANCIENT REMAINS UNDER CHILDS' BANK.

The rebuilding of the old premises at Temple Bar, occupied during two centuries by Messrs. Childs' bank, has more than once engaged our attention. An interesting discovery was made several weeks ago in the excavation of the basement by the workmen of Messrs. George Smith and Co., the contractors for this building. A piece of buried masonry, having the form of one side of an arch, had previously been detected in the wall of the bank cellar. The removal of the wall, which was of rubble, 2 ft. 6 in. or 3 ft. thick, has disclosed a well-built pier, with four Early English arches springing from it. The style of architecture is that of the thirteenth century. The masonry is of pure greensand or Surrey freestone, with Kentish rag filling in the space above the arches. Our illustration, which is a view looking westward across the excavation, shows the pier and arches uncovered. There was also a well in one corner of the place, but its depth has not been ascertained. The back of the houses in Thanet-place, Strand, is seen in our illustration; it shows also, towards the left hand, some other arches, which belong to the building lately demolished, and which are of a date not earlier than the reign of Elizabeth. Mr. F. G. H. Price, of Childs' Bank, is author of "The Marigolde," an interesting historical essay upon the old house and the business carried on there since the time of Charles II. We are indebted to him for suggesting how to account, with some likelihood, for the remains of a more ancient building now discovered. He informs us that a quantity of burnt ashes, with traces of blackness as from burning, was found at the base of the pier and arches. There seems to have been a fire when the building was destroyed. Now, the buildings of the Temple, he observes, formerly extended much farther to the west than its present limit. The rioters from Essex and Kent, who invaded London under the leadership of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, in the reign of Richard II., are stated, in Stow's Annals of England, to have attacked the Temple, on account of their hatred of Sir Robert Halles, the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, and his connection with the Templars. They pulled down the Master's house, and burnt the archives which had been kept there. It is possible that the remains which have just been brought to light may bear witness to that act of violence nearly five hundred years ago. The Middlesex Archaeological Society will no doubt be glad to receive a communication from Mr. Price upon this subject.

FINE ARTS.

By the removal of the Art-Union of London from its old quarters, 444, Strand, to the handsome new premises, which have been designed and constructed specially for its use, at No. 112 in the same street, the society gains not only increased accommodation for general purposes, but sufficient space—in two large well-lighted galleries on the first floor—to exhibit the pictures and drawings selected by the prize-winners of the year, instead of having to hold this exhibition in some gallery rented for the purpose. The exhibition thus formed by works selected by the prize-holders of the year is now open, and on the whole is not unsatisfactory. If the selection of many of the prize-winners can hardly tend to encourage or promote good art, the choice in some cases is much to be commended, and we may mention that the owners of the works bearing the following numbers are much to be commended for the good taste they have displayed, viz.:—Nos. 2, 30, 36, 45, 53, 60, 65, 70, 77, 83, and 106. Among the principal prize works are Mr. C. Robertson's "Door of a Mosque in Lower Egypt," Mr. James Peel's "Eagle's Crag in Borrowdale," Mr. A. de Breanski's "The Waterhen's Haunt," Mr. Stuart Lloyd's "The Abbey Trees," M. H. Schaeffels's "In the Oldest Street in Antwerp," and Mr. F. C. Newcome's "Wild Wales." There are also on view Parian reproductions of Mr. Stephens's "Little Boatbuilder," a bust of the late Princess Alice by Mrs. Thornycroft, and the group of "America" by Mr. Bell, from the Albert Memorial. A number of these are to be included in the next prize drawing. The plate offered to subscribers for the current year is the fine line engraving (which we have already reviewed) by Mr. Lumb Stocks after Mr. Ward's picture, "Dr. Johnson Awaiting an Audience of Lord Chesterfield." The receipts of the Art-Union for the past year were £12,482.

"Quida" has written to the *Times* expressing regret, that must be shared by all who know and love Rome at the destruction of the Ponte Sisto fountain—a regret which must naturally be felt with peculiar bitterness by the novelist, that charming mimic cascade of the Renaissance forming the centre of her whole story of "Ariadne." A writer in *Blackwood* last month also draws attention to the ruthless destruction of the Farnesina gardens in the questionable works now in progress on the Tiber. Avenues 300 years old are being levelled, and ruin is threatened to the frescoes by Raphael in the villa, to say nothing of the destruction of the exquisite view from the Ponte Sisto. Such vandalism cannot be condoned, and can hardly be compensated for by the accidental discovery of ancient wall paintings in the Farnesina grounds, although all accounts concur in representing these paintings as equalling, if not surpassing, in artistic beauty and delicacy any remains of classical painting hitherto brought to light either at Rome or Pompeii. But everywhere in Italy the national monuments and sites are being effaced or ruined under pretext of "restoration" or pretence of modern improvement. Everywhere the Government authorities—still more, perhaps, the municipalities great and small—are manifesting the same mischievous tendency, arising generally from cupidity and ignorance, and resulting in shameful jobbery, till they become hopelessly insolvent, like Florence. It is not long since we spoke of a monstrous proposition then made to remove the frescoes by Fra Angelico and Fra Bartolommeo from the Convent of San Marco to a new museum in Florence. When ourselves at Assisi last year we noticed some glaring instances of the meddlesome mania which possesses the Italian officials. We allude more particularly to the removal of the stall-work of the famous upper church of San Francesco, which has been carted off into a spare salle of the adjoining convent. This most interesting and important work of art in wood of the late fifteenth century (it was terminated in 1501) is by Domenico Antonio da Sanseverino, and consists of 102 stalls. The carved crockets and pinnacles are very elegant. The backs of the stalls contain, executed in *intarsiatura*, portraits alternating with the "stemma" of the Order of St. Francis—i.e., the hand of Christ and that of St. Francis (with the stigmata) crossed. The portraits include those of the donor of the stalls belonging to the Order and of the Emperor converted by St. Francis at Constantinople, who became a member of the Order. The stalls are clearly a part of the history of the church; in style they harmonised quite well enough with it; they hid nothing, for they stood about two yards from the walls, and behind them was only an

unimportant painted dado running beneath the subject pictures above. The church looks miserably bare without them; in short, we are utterly at a loss to conceive what motive, except the most pedantic purism, could have prompted their banishment. It was unquestionably bad taste also to remove the fine grille from the lower church to the east end of the upper one; its semi-classic style suited the more Byzantine character of the lower church, but not the advanced Gothic of the upper. We were astonished to learn from one of the dignitaries of the *Patriarcale Basilica* that these and other changes are due to the Government official, Signor Cavalcaselle.

An exhibition of ancient and modern art-needlework is to be held in Glasgow next month.

The Royal Archaeological Institute has been continuing its annual congress this week at Wells. Monday was devoted to an inspection of the general features of the cathedral church of Wells and its sister structure, the once noble Abbey of Glastonbury. In our last Number we gave some illustrations of Wells Cathedral and locality. It was finally settled that the congress of 1880 shall be held at Lincoln.

The British Archaeological Congress was opened on Monday at Great Yarmouth, under the presidency of Lord Waveney, who gave the inaugural address. The congress closes to-day, Saturday.

An Art-Treasures Exhibition—the object of which is to obtain funds for the erection of a building for the School of Art in Chester, a site having been promised by the Duke of Westminster—was opened on Monday night by Mr. Gladstone. In the course of his speech he said that as long as America suffered from the present fever of Protection the English manufacturer would not have a great deal to fear from rivalry in that direction; but when America learnt to trust entirely to her own splendid natural resources, to the great genius of her people, and to her marvellous proficiency in the adoption of labour-saving appliances, in which she was at the head of the world, then America would be a formidable competitor of England. What England suffered from was, not so much competition as the limitation of foreign markets protected by hostile tariffs. The British producer must endeavour to make his work true—not professing to be better than it was. The English were not defective in the matter of beauty and taste, but in the quality or habit which connected the sense of beauty with the production of works of utility. We wanted to make the English workman understand that by learning to appreciate beauty in industrial productions he was improving his mind and increasing the value of his labour.

At the Royal Bank buildings, Bishopsgate-street Within, there is now on view, by permission, an historical painting, 14 ft. by 10 ft., representing the procession of George III. to St. Paul's in April, 1789, to return thanks for his recovery. His Majesty is accompanied by Queen Charlotte and family; and in the procession, shown as passing down Fleet-street, are Lord Mayor William Gyll, Sheriffs Curtis, Newman, and the representatives of the Corporation; also the Ancient Body of Toxophilites and the Hon. Artillery Company, the latter being under the command of Sir Watkin Lewis. Lord Mayor Gyll and others are on horseback. King George and family are in a coach drawn by six cream-coloured horses, similar to those used by her Majesty on state occasions. An excellent autotype has been taken of the painting.

Vice-Admiral Arthur Cumming has presented the Army and Navy Club with busts of the Prince and Princess of Wales, supported on sculptured Italian marble pedestals.

A monument, which has been erected by public subscription at Kilmarnock to the poet Burns, was unveiled last Saturday by Colonel Alexander, M.P. for South Ayrshire. The monument, which is in the Scottish baronial style of architecture, contains in an alcove a highly successful statue of the poet after the portrait by Naismith, by Mr. W. G. Stevenson, of Edinburgh. Colonel Alexander delivered an eloquent panegyric on Burns. Additional interest was given to the proceedings by the handing over of a park of forty-three acres on the estate of the Duke of Portland, provided for the town by means of a bequest left by Mr. Kay, of Glasgow.

The Liverpool Autumn Exhibition will open Sept. 1 and close Dec. 6. The arrangement of the pictures and drawings has been undertaken by Mr. Val Prinsep, A.R.A., and Mr. Luke Fildes, A.R.A., in conjunction with two local artists, Mr. J. Pedder and Mr. W. W. Laing.

Twenty-one of the paintings of the Luxembourg figure in the International Exhibition at Munich. The Luxembourg was closed for a short time in consequence of these vacancies, but their places have now been filled by pictures by some of the greatest French artists of the day, and the museum is again open to the public.

A museum of ancient and modern textile fabrics has been opened at Lyons in the Palace of Commerce. The collection already numbers more than 5000 specimens.

At Paris, the Grand Prize of Rome for Architecture has been awarded to M. Victor Auguste Blavette.

A magnificent Etruscan tomb containing some vases of great value has been discovered at Vico Equense, on the road from Castellamare to Sorrento.

The death is announced of the distinguished French painter Alexandre Hesse, at the age of seventy-three. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour, a member of the Institute of France, and in 1867 was appointed to fill the place vacated by the death of Ingres. Among his best-known pictures are "The Triumph of Pisan," now in the Luxembourg; "The Adoption of Godefroy de Bouillon by the Emperor Alexis Comnène," at Versailles; and "President Barthe," which was the great success of the Salon of 1861. He also executed the mural paintings in the Chapel of St. François de Sales in the Church of St. Sulpice. His fame, however, will perhaps rest principally on the work he painted at Venice in 1833, and exhibited in the Paris Salon, representing "The Funeral Honours Rendered to Titian," for which he received a first-class medal.

The National Welsh Eisteddfod at Conway, which began on the 5th inst., as recorded in our last issue, was continued on the 6th. The chief literary prize of 20 guineas and an oak chair for a Welsh ode were awarded to the Rev. Watkin Joseph, Independent minister of Ruabon. Other literary honours fell to Mrs. Thomas, St. Ann's Vicarage, and Miss Panay, Llandudno. The Llanrwst brass band won the competition in that class, and the Llanllechid choir the choral competition. Miss Parry, Birkenhead, and Mr. Roberts, Carnarvon, won prizes for pianists. At night the Bangor Choral Union gave a performance of "The Messiah." Under the presidency of Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., the session was concluded on the 7th. The chief prize of the day for a musical composition was awarded to Mr. William T. Rees, of Swansea, who was installed chaired minstrel for 1879. The Colwyn choir won the choral competition, and a Dolgelly harper was placed first in his class. The Eisteddfod, owing to the unfavourable weather, has not been a pecuniary success. It closed with a performance of Dr. Parry's Welsh opera "Blodwen," Captain Verney occupying the presidential chair.

EPSILON GUN-BOATS FOR CHINA.

The Chinese Government, feeling the necessity of providing for its coast defences when its neighbour Japan (having secured the services of Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P.) was constructing an ironclad fleet, was advised by Mr. Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, to order a few small steam-boats carrying heavy guns. Mr. Hart was, therefore, instructed to invite proposals from Sir W. Armstrong and Co., of Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a member of which firm (Mr. Rendel) had introduced the "Staunch" type of gun-boats. In the result, he intrusted to that firm the entire responsibility of producing four gun-boats representing a high development of the original type. Hence the now well-known Alpha and Gamma types of gun-boats, the latter of which we illustrated and described in our Journal of March 10, 1877.

We now give an illustration of the Epsilon series, which are a further advance on the original type. Four vessels constitute this new series, and are identical in every respect. They measure 127 ft. in length, 29 ft. in beam, their draught is 9 ft. 6 in., and their displacement 440 tons. On their official trials they realised a mean speed of over ten knots (eleven and a half miles) with 430 indicated horse-power. They make nine knots going backwards, and, having bow rudders and suitable lines, can be equally well handled whether running ahead or astern. These vessels are wholly of steel; they have twin-screws, and separate engines and boilers, and tripod-masts. The engines and boilers, the magazines and shell-room, are all protected by being under the water-line. For further security the hull is divided by four transverse bulkheads and a longitudinal bulkhead forward of the engines, there being also a horizontal under-water deck over the magazines. The coal bunkers contain seventy tons, and the actual consumption at full speed is six cwt. per hour.

The main feature of the vessel is the great gun, which is placed on line with the keel, in the bow, and is mounted and worked wholly by hydraulic machinery. This enables five men to manage it efficiently, and at the same time gets rid of all complicated mechanism. There are no chains, wheels, cogs, or gearing—not even a gun-carriage. The gun lies on the deck between two great beams with two pistons sliding upon them, which take hold of the trunnions, and there is nothing more to be seen.

In the Epsilon series the great gun weighs thirty-five tons, whereas in the Gamma series the gun weighed thirty-eight tons. Nevertheless, owing to the recent extraordinary advance realised by the Elswick firm in the power of ordnance relatively to its weight, the new 35-ton gun is much more powerful than the old 38-ton gun. With the 235-lb. battering charge, the 35-ton gun has nearly one fifth more penetrative power than the 38-ton gun with its battering charge—the actual figures being 356 foot-tons per inch of shot's circumference as compared with 300. With a charge of 250 lb. the 35-ton gun has given its projectile a velocity of 1925 ft., equal to 400 foot-tons energy per inch of circumference. The high initial velocity of the 35-ton gun causes the trajectory of its projectile to be very flat, and thus gives the gun a much better chance of hitting any object, while also largely increasing the range of the gun. Thus, the Chinese Government now possess the most powerful guns afloat.

In addition to their big gun, the new gun-boats carry field-guns and Gatlings to keep off small enemies.

On July 24 these four vessels were inspected by H.E. Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Minister, and suite in the presence of almost all the higher British officials connected with the subject of our armaments, including Sir Cooper Key and Admiral Hood, Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Hall, Secretary of the Admiralty, Admiral Hamilton, C.B., Director, and Captain Brown, Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance, Mr. Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction, Mr. Robinson, Chief Constructor at Portsmouth, Admiral Boys, Captain Bridge, and other naval officers. From the War Office came Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications, with Colonel Nugent, Assistant-Inspector, General Campbell, Director-General of Ordnance, &c. A numerous company of foreign naval attachés completed the party.

The vessels are under command of officers from the active list, an evidence of the great interest taken in them by the Admiralty. Commander Lang, R.N., commands the Squadron, Lieutenant Paul, R.N., the Zeta, Lieutenant Walker, R.N., the Eta, and Lieutenant Bell, R.N., the Theta. They are expected to reach Tien-Tsin in from three to four months, and are going out in man-of-war trim.

Great interest attaches to the part which these diminutive but most powerful vessels may be enabled to play in future naval warfare. The opinion as to their importance gains ground; and enough has been already universally admitted to evince the foresight of Mr. Hart, who has by a simple expedient saved the Government he serves from unwise and extravagant competition with a neighbouring Power in the production and maintenance of costly ironclads. Mr. Hart has been represented throughout in this country by Mr. J. D. Campbell, the head of the London office of the Chinese Imperial Customs, who has directed the whole of the business.

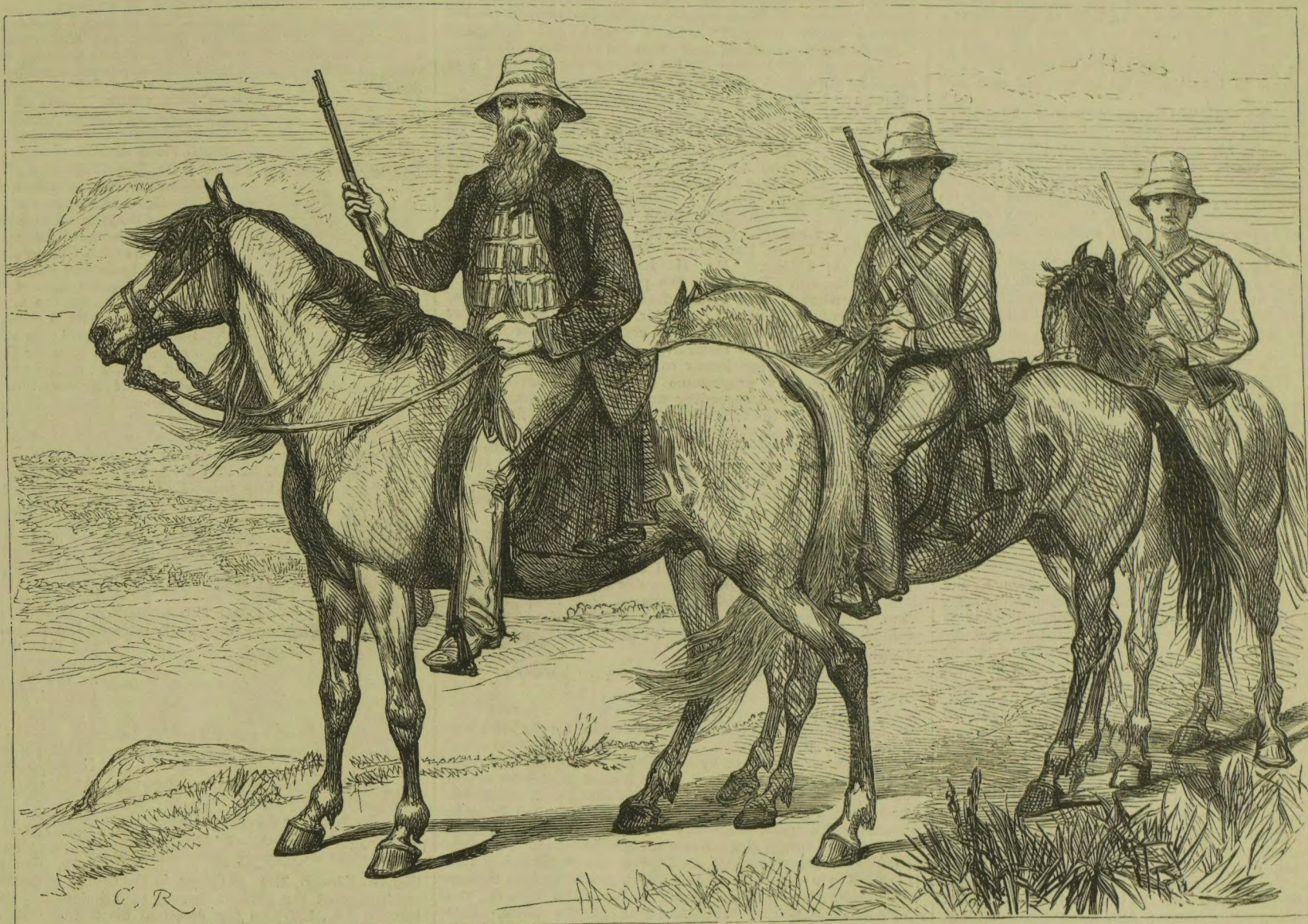
The small squadron left Plymouth on the evening of the 30th ult. and arrived at Gibraltar on the 5th inst. They coaled there on the 6th, and proceeded to Malta on the 7th, where they arrived on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

Three whales were captured in Tenby Bay on Monday afternoon. Each is about twenty feet in length, and one weighs about a ton, the others being not quite so large.

Major Graham, the Registrar-General, who is about retiring from office, has prepared some observations on the law of marriage, in which he states that marriage by civil contract has been in force in England and Wales for forty-two years, and that since 1841 nearly 850,000 persons have been married in register offices, out of which number nearly 500,000 have been married during the last thirteen years. He regrets that attempts are made to persuade such persons that these marriages are "improper," because the civil is the only legal form of marriage in several great Christian States. By the civil contract, he contends, there is greater security against clandestine marriages than is provided by the rites of the Church, and he states that on one Sunday the bands of ninety-nine couples have been published in the Church of St. Pancras, 125 in St. Mary's, Lambeth, and 202 in the Cathedral Church of Manchester; in many cases the names merely being mentioned, and no searching inquiry having been made respecting them; whereas the registration officer requires a solemn declaration upon all particulars, the slightest falsehood in which subjects the offenders to the penalties of perjury, and the notice, instead of being inaccessible, like the banns-book, is open to public inspection for three weeks. The Registrar-General relates that some years ago two persons called at a church in London at 10.30 a.m., requiring to be married immediately, but, having no license, they were told at the church they might obtain a license at Doctor's-commons, did so, returned to the church, and were married before twelve o'clock the same day.



THE EPSILON, NEW STEEL GUN-BOAT BUILT FOR THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.



THE LATE COMMANDANT PIET UYS, TRANSVAAL MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS, KILLED IN THE ZULU WAR.



THE HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM AT VIRGINIA WATER.

THE LATE COMMANDANT PIET UYS.

Mr. Piet Uys, an influential Dutchman of the Transvaal, was among those killed in the fight of March 28 on the Zlobane Mountain, while in command of a corps of volunteer horsemen. His death is much regretted by the English officers with Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood's column, and by none more than Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers Buller. He had been of the greatest service to the English force during the campaign on the Transvaal border of Zululand. Mr. Uys was followed into the field by his two sons, both in their teens—indeed, the youngest, if in England would, have been intent only on cricket and football; but in South Africa the development is quicker, and in these stirring times no son of Piet Uys could stay at home in laager with the women, old men, and children.

Brigadier-General Wood's despatch telling of the affair of March 28, thus speaks of him:—"Mr. Piet Uys gave on the 28th a fine example to his men, as he always did, remaining behind to see them safe down the mountain. He was surrounded and assailed." No one of the colonists of South Africa better deserves to have his memory kept alive, and we trust that the Government will show to his poor orphan children how we appreciate in England such men, English or Dutch fellow-subjects.

The drawing of Mr. Piet Uys on horseback, with two mounted native followers, is contributed by Colonel J. North Cresslock, Military Secretary to Lord Chelmsford. The mountain behind is that called Piet Uys Kop, at the foot of which he lived; but his children now reside near Utrecht.

THE HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM.

The announcement has recently been made of another magnificent institution, a College for Women, to be erected on the Mount Lee estate, at Egham, at a cost of more than a quarter of a million sterling, by the liberality of Mr. Thomas Holloway, of Tittenhurst, Sunninghill, and of Oxford-street, London. Mr. Holloway has further promised an endowment fund of £100,000 for the support of this college; and the building, designed by his architect, Mr. W. H. Crossland, of Leeds, under his personal direction, will be constructed within the next four years.

We take the opportunity of presenting a view of the noble institution already erected at Virginia Water, Egham, at the sole expense of this munificent public benefactor—namely, the "Holloway Sanatorium," for persons of the middle class afflicted with mental disease. It is designed for the accommodation of one hundred male and the same number of female patients. The building, of which Mr. W. H. Crossland was likewise the architect, is constructed of red brick, with Portland stone dressings, and in the Gothic style, richly decorated. It stands just facing the Virginia Water station of the Staines and Wokingham Railway, on an eminence, and presents a facade of 640 ft., with a depth of 250 ft. There is a central tower, 1.0 ft. high, also turrets 60 ft. high at the back of each wing, and a portico, with two tiers of pillared arcades, at the chief entrance. In front is a terrace 45 ft. wide. The whole exterior has a very stately aspect. The adjacent grounds extend about twenty-five acres, laid out for an agreeable promenade. The interior is arranged with great care and skill for the use of the institution. The centre block, which divides the male from the female side, contains the administrative department, including the rooms for the staff and the visiting-rooms; also the general dining-hall, 54 ft. by 30 ft.; a grand recreation-hall, 84 ft. by 38 ft., and 50 ft. high, which is handsomely decorated; libraries and billiard-room. There are thirteen day-rooms for each sex, all spacious and convenient, 30 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and 12 ft. high. Twelve dormitories, of the same dimensions, are provided for the men, and as many on the other side for the women; besides fifty rooms, 12 ft. by 10 ft., for single patients. The delay in opening the Holloway Sanatorium has been mainly caused by the length of time required to complete the decorations of the Recreation Hall and Dining Hall, and those of the principal entrance and staircase, as well as to finish the building. It will have cost Mr. Holloway more than £200,000.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Although the weather during the past week has been by no means settled, nor the temperature such as we are wont to experience during the second week in August, some pleasant intervals of sunshine have occurred, which have been beneficial to the growing crops and serviceable to farmers in those districts where haymaking has been delayed. Cold nights have, however, militated much against the maturation of cereals, and it is only in the southern counties that the wheat is beginning to change colour. In Hampshire and Dorsetshire some promising pieces of barley may be seen, but these form the exception, as in most other parts of the country this delicate cereal has been sadly compromised by the unkindly season, and the prospect of even a light average yield is more than dubious. Weeds of all kinds have increased rapidly, choking the wheat plant above the surface of the soil and depriving it of nutriment below, so that the growth is thin and the ears poorly filled and decidedly short. The commencement of harvest will depend entirely upon the weather, but even under the most favourable conditions it is improbable that any quantity of home-grown wheat will be seen at Mark-lane before the first week in September. Where not washed away by the rain some quantity of hay has been secured, although in many instances in a most unfit state; but, with such precarious weather, farmers have had to choose the less of two evils, and cart the hay while it was damp rather than run the risk of losing it altogether. The ricks consequently smell badly, and require careful watching. The root crops vary considerably, swedes in some districts looking best, white turnips in others, and mangels generally being stunted and unhealthy. Potatoes appear to have been doing pretty well in Scotland and Ireland, and in the latter country the consumption of maize has decreased in consequence. Disease has, however, smitten the tubers in the Midland counties, as the water has stood in the furrows almost continuously throughout the season, and the present condition of the crop is deplorable. In short, the improvement in the agricultural situation is very slight, and the utmost farmers look for is that, with warmth and dryness between this and harvest, satisfactory condition may to some extent make up for a yield of cereals which no subsequent weather can render otherwise than deficient. The imports of foreign wheat into London continue on a liberal scale, last Monday's list showing nearly 67,000 quarters; while the subsequent arrivals up to Friday have amounted to 84,680 quarters. Liverpool has also been well supplied, and, the recent upward impetus in values having been checked by the somewhat improved character of the weather, business has ruled quiet, but steady, without material alteration in prices. A further advance is, however, by no means improbable, as, with a recurrence of heavy rain and storms, the English crop may turn out a total failure.—*Mark Lane Express of Monday.*

MUSIC.

Messrs. Gatti's new series of promenade concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre opened well on Saturday evening, when the performances were of the same efficient and interesting character as in previous seasons. As hitherto, a band of first-rate excellence is a prominent feature in the arrangements—between eighty and ninety of our best orchestral players being assembled, headed by Mr. A. Burnett as principal violinist; the list of solo vocalists and instrumentalists engaged comprising several eminent names. The programme on the opening night included Auber's bright and melodious "Exhibition" Overture, and that to Rossini's dramatic masterpiece, "Guillaume Tell," besides the graceful and piquant "Gavotte" from M. Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," Weber's "Invitation à la Valse" (scored by Berlioz), the march from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," an entr'acte from Gounod's "La Colombe" and the ballet music from his "La Reine de Saba," the ballet music and march from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," and an orchestral selection from Verdi's "Aida." The other instrumental performances included Madame Montigny-Rémaury's brilliant rendering of Weber's concert-stück for pianoforte (with orchestra), and of the "Scherzo" from M. Saint-Saëns's concerto, and a characteristic "Danse Pompeuse" for piano solo composed by Mr. A. Cellier. Mr. H. Reynolds's skilful cornet playing was also a feature in the programme. Vocal pieces were contributed, with great effect, by Miss Mary Davies, Madame Antoinette Sterling, and Mr. E. Lloyd. Mr. A. Cellier conducted with ability, and will continue to exercise that office entirely until the restoration of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's health enables this gentleman to divide the duties with Mr. Cellier. Monday's programme included Beethoven's first symphony, the seven succeeding numbers being promised—in regular order—for the following Mondays. On the first of the Wednesday "Classical" nights—this week—the selection included Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony. The co-operation—in some of the pieces—of the fine band of the Coldstream Guards, directed by Mr. F. Godfrey, powerfully enhances the full effects. The concerts can scarcely fail to be largely patronised.

The Carl Rosa Opera Company began a fresh provincial season at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, on Monday. "Maritana" was the opera; and it was performed with that excellence which has made the Rosa Opera Company popular throughout the kingdom. The principal artistes, Miss Burns, Miss Yorke, and Mr. Maas, were warmly applauded; and Mr. Rosa met with an enthusiastic reception. An English version of "Mignon" is promised as the first novelty.

THEATRES.

An American play, with a Backwoodsman for its hero, was produced at the Olympic last Saturday. The principal character was supported by Mr. Frank Mayo, an American actor who has played the part in the United States for nearly two thousand nights. The author is Mr. Frank Muddock, whose style is generally the familiar, occasionally indulging in a metaphorical vein, intending to suggest, under emotional influence, the turgid eloquence of an illiterate man. The piece is entitled "Davy Crockett, an Idyl of the Backwoods," and is divided into five acts. The performance is assisted by new and appropriate scenery, painted by Mr. John Brunton, and calculated to add to the attractions of the piece. Into the story it would serve no purpose to enter. It is common-place and obscure, and has no value beyond an incident or two. One of these consists of a snowstorm, during which the heroine, beloved by Davy Crockett, seeks, with her affianced companion, the shelter of the shanty of the backwoodsman, and both of them probably owe their lives to his care and attention. With night, however, a new danger arises. The howl of prowling wolves is heard, and Crockett has to keep the door shut by inserting his arm in its rings, and thus becoming a living barrier against the threatened irruption. While in this position he wins the admiration of the heroine, Eleanor Vaughan (Miss Emma Ritta), and, conversing with her, digresses into passages of love, which inspire her with devoted affection. But the main incident is his imitation of the conduct of young Lochinvar in the ballad, which, in the course of their acquaintance, Miss Vaughan has read to Davy Crockett, who cannot read it for himself. This suggests to him the means of carrying off the lady, just at the moment of her being compelled to sign the marriage contract with Neil Crampton (Mr. Luigi Lablache). Davy exercises much cunning in the transaction, and procures a swift steed from her guardian, Major Royston (Mr. Clifford Cooper), under feigned pretences, to secure the means of escape. Dame Crockett, his mother, was well acted by Miss Maria Davis; and Little Bob, her clever boy, was admirably represented by Master W. Phillips. Many of the scenes are pathetic; and, indeed, the whole is a series of exciting positions that increase in interest to the conclusion. The chief performers were frequently called before the curtain, and Mr. Mayo himself at the end of every act. His assumption is full of merit and exceedingly natural.

The new comedy, "Betsy," by Mr. F. C. Burnand, at the Criterion, is founded on the "Bébé" of MM. Hennequin and Najac, originally produced at the Gymnase. The adapter has found it necessary to omit much of the French text, and has freed it, in a great measure, from objectionable suggestion. The interest is principally of a farcical kind, and relates to one Gaston, the only son of dotting parents, a couple of stupid personages, who idolise him, and call him by the pet name of Bébé—in Mr. Burnand's version, Dolly. The father educates the boy after his own fashion, principally by means of newspaper articles, and the mother spoils him by admiration of his supposed virtues. The latter, however, finds him out in an intrigue, and is shocked at vices which she never suspected. The name of Gaston is in the adaptation changed to Adolphus Birkett, and his tutor, Petillon, here becomes Mr. Samuel Dawson. The latter encourages the young man in dissipation. An imbroglia naturally results from these complications, which it is impossible to give with clearness and brevity. Suffice it to say that Dolly gets entangled with Betsy, the maid-servant of his parents' household, and that she takes extraordinary pains to secure him for herself. In the end, however, he is extricated, and safely settled at last in a marriage of conventional propriety. The part of Betsy was humorously interpreted by Miss Lottie Venne. The comedy, produced under the direction of Mr. Charles Wyndham, was cordially received.

At the Lyceum, Miss Genevieve Ward has greatly improved her position by exchanging "Zillah" for "Lucrezia Borgia." The interest of M. Victor Hugo's gloomy play is well sustained by her acting of the part, which is not deficient in power. Her acting throughout is indeed energetic, and not seldom extremely striking. The entire performance has been received with repeated applause.

Mr. Wilson Barrett, the successful manager of the Grand Theatre, Leeds, and Theatre Royal, Hull, will open the Court

Theatre on Saturday, Sept. 20, with Sutherland Edwards's version of Victorien Sardou's comedy "Fernande." The cast will be unusually strong. The theatre will be redecorated and new scenery will be provided. Mr. Robert Stoepel will be the musical director.

On Tuesday morning, upon the stage of the Princess's Theatre, and in presence of the company, Mr. Charles Reade presented to Mr. Charles Warner a handsome silver loving-cup of antique manufacture. Engraved at the foot is the inscription: "To Charles Warner, in memory of his 'Tom Robinson' and 'Jean Coupeau' and of how I profited by his humour, his tenderness, his passion, and that great art of keeping the stage alive and the audience fixed, in which he yields to no living actor, this loving-cup is presented by Charles Reade."

OBITUARY.

EARL FIFE.

The Right Hon. Sir James Duff, Earl Fife, K.T., Viscount Macduff; Baron Braco of Kilbryde, in the county of Cavan, in the Peerage of Ireland; and Baron Skene, of Skene, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Lord Lieutenant of Banffshire, died on the 7th inst. at his seat, Marr Lodge, in the county of Aberdeen. His Lordship was born July 6, 1814, the elder son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, G.C.H., of Delgaty Castle, Aberdeenshire, Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Elginshire, succeeded to the Irish peerage honours at the death of his uncle, James, fourth Earl Fife, K.T., March 9, 1857, and the same year was created a peer of the United Kingdom. He was formerly in the diplomatic service at Paris, and from 1837 to 1857 sat in the House of Commons for Banffshire. Earl Fife married, March 16, 1846, Lady Agnes Georgiana Elizabeth Hay, daughter of William George, seventeenth Earl of Erroll, by whom (who died Dec. 18, 1869) he leaves four daughters and an only son and successor, Alexander William George, Viscount Macduff, now Earl Fife, who is Lord Lieutenant of Elgin, and has sat for that county and Nairnshire, in the Liberal interest, since 1874.

LORD TRIMLESTON.

The Right Hon. Thomas Barnewall, sixteenth Baron Trimleston, of Trimleston, in the county of Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland, died at 38, Park-lane, on the 4th inst., aged eighty-three. His Lordship was born April 14, 1796, the only son of John Thomas, fifteenth Lord Trimleston, by Maria Theresa, his wife, daughter of

Richard Kirwan, Esq., of Cregg, in the county of Galway, and inherited the ancient Barony of Trimleston (created by Edward IV., 1461) on the death of his father, Oct. 7, 1839. The nobleman whose death we record was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Dublin. He married, Nov. 3, 1836, Margaret Randalina, elder daughter of the late Philip Roche, Esq., of Donore, in the county of Kildare, sister of Lady Louth, and niece to Lord Dunsany, and by her (who died Sept. 4, 1872) leaves an only surviving child, Anna Maria Louisa, married June 4, 1868, to Robert Henry Elliot, Esq., second son of Robert Kerr Elliot, Esq., of Harwood, and Clifton Park, in the county of Roxburgh. The very ancient family of Barnewall, of Crickstown Castle, now represented by Sir Reginald Barnewall, Bart., head of the house of Barnewall; second, Barnewall, of Trimleston, represented by the late Lord Trimleston; and, third, Barnewall, of Turvey, ancestor of the Viscounts Kingsland. Lord Trimleston having died without male issue, the barony appears to have descended to Christopher Barnewall, Esq., son of the late Charles Barnewall, Esq., of Meadstown, in the county of Meath.

GENERAL SIR W. B. INGILBY.

General Sir William Bates Ingilby, R.A., K.C.B., died at 9, Roland-gardens, South Kensington, on the 6th inst., aged eighty-eight. He was the second son of the Rev. Henry Ingilby, of Ripley, afterwards of Kirkleatham, Yorkshire, by Isabella Jane, his wife, eldest daughter of Ralph Bates, Esq., of Milbourne, Northumberland, and was thus brother of the late Rev. Sir Henry John Ingilby, Bart., father of the present Baronet. Sir William was educated at Marlow and Woolwich, entered the army in 1809, and was a veteran Peninsular officer, having served at Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, and Burgos, for which he received the silver war medal and four clasps. He was also in the campaign of 1815, and was present at Waterloo. He was formerly Colonel-Commandant fifth brigade Royal Artillery, attained the rank of General in 1877, and was created a K.C.B. in 1867. Sir William died unmarried.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Colonel Macbean, of Tomatin and Free, in the county of Inverness, on the 3rd inst., at St. Martin's, Mentone.

Colonel Sydney Crohan Millett, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on the 3rd inst., at Gibraltar, aged forty-three.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Sankey, H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Kustendji, on the 2nd inst., in London, in his fifty-third year.

Adam Dugdale, Esq., J.P., of Rose Hill, Burnley, on the 2nd inst., at Lytham, aged fifty.

Gaptain George Garvey, R.N., J.P., on the 4th inst., at Thornvale, King's County, aged eighty-five.

The Rev. W. Seddon, B.D., Rector of Ansty, Leicestershire, on the 29th ult., at Knoll House, Cleethorpes, aged fifty-five.

Baroness de Knyff, widow of General Baron de Knyff, of Brussels, and last surviving daughter of the late Sir Thomas J. Clavering, Bart., on the 28th ult., in Paris, aged eighty-five.

Major-General William Dacres Stanley, late Madras Staff Corps, recently, at Bath, in his fifty-sixth year. He entered the Army in 1840, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1874.

Benjamin Littlewood, Esq., of Pittville Hall, Cheltenham, J.P. and D.L. for Worcestershire, and J.P. for the county of Stafford, on the 5th inst., at Pittville, aged seventy-seven.

Bartholomew Hopenstall Hartley, Esq., of 137, Leadenhall-street, and of 83, Marine Parade, Brighton, on the 26th ult., at 69, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, aged fifty-three. He was second son of the late Captain Hartley, 8th Regiment, by Eliza,

his wife, daughter of Richard Wilson, Esq., of Ruskee, in the county of Meath, and brother of Richard Wilson Hartley, Esq., of Beech Park, in the county of Dublin.

The Rev. John Williams, M.A., Vicar of Wallington, Surrey, for some time Chaplain at Milan, on the 5th inst., at Worthing, aged sixty-four.

Zachariah Buck, Mus. Doc., for fifty-six years organist and choir-master at Norwich Cathedral, on the 5th inst., at Belmont House, Newport, Essex, aged eighty.

Lady Francis Charlotte Arabella Hill, on the 3rd inst. She was the eldest daughter of Frederick Lumley, Esq., of Tickhill Castle, Yorkshire, and was sister to the present Earl of Scarborough. Her Ladyship was married in 1836 to Colonel Charles John Hill, of Cotgrave, Notts, who died 1867.

Lady Emily Maria Somers Cocks, on the 5th inst., at St. Margaret's, East Grinstead, aged forty-nine. Her Ladyship was youngest daughter of the late John, second Earl Somers, by Caroline Harriet, his wife, youngest daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, K.G.

Henry Orlando Chester-Master, late Captain 95th Regiment, third son of Colonel Master, of Knowle Park, Almondsbury, and the Abbey, Cirencester (by Isabella Margaret, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Stephen T. Digby, Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Charlotte), on the 7th inst., at Great Malvern.

Robert Townley Parker, Esq., the oldest magistrate of the county of Lancaster, on the 11th inst., at his residence, Cuerden Hall, near Preston, in his eighty-seventh year. In 1837 Mr. Parker was elected member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for Preston, in 1852 he was re-elected, and in 1857 he retired from the representation. In 1862 he was Guild Mayor of Preston.

Professor Lamont, the Director of the Observatory at Munich, recently, at the age of seventy-four. He was a Scotchman by birth, and had been employed at the Munich Observatory since 1835. He has published a "Manual of Magnetism," and done much with regard to the examination of the nebulae, the clusters of stars, and also for the advance of meteorology.

Miss Maria Donelan, second daughter of the late Mathew Donelan, Esq., of Ballydonelan, in the county of Galway, on July 31, in Paris, aged seventy-three. This lady was one of the last descendants of the great family of Donelan, of Ballydonelan, in the county of Galway, which derived from a younger branch of the family of the Kings of Connaught, which for centuries held a leading position in the West of Ireland.

Valentine O'Connor Blake, Esq., of Tower Hill, in the county of Mayo, and Bunown Castle, in the county of Galway, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff for the county of Mayo, 1839, on the 9th inst. He was son of the late Major Maurice Blake, of Tower Hill, and uncle of the O'Connor Don, present M.P. for the county of Roscommon. He married the Hon. Margaret Mary French, only daughter of Charles, Lord French, and leaves several children.

Peirse Marcus Barron, Esq., of Glenview and Killven, in the county of Waterford, J.P. and D.L., on the 2nd inst., at Belmont Park, Waterford, aged seventy-three. He was the elder son of William Barron, Esq., of Carrick Barron, afterwards of Cadiz, by Margarita Power, his wife. He served as High Sheriff of Waterford, 1868. Mr. Barron married, in 1824, Catherine Lucinda, daughter of Laurence Crowe, Esq., and had six sons and four daughters. His youngest daughter, Emma Eliza Mary, is married to Vincent Scully, Esq., of Mantle Hill, in the county of Tipperary.

Auguste, Baron de Cetto, Conseiller d'Etat et Chambellan de S.M. le Roi de Bavière, for upwards of forty years Bavarian Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's, on the 7th inst., at 6, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged eighty-four. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Thomas Burrowes, of Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath (by his wife, Frances, daughter of the Most Rev. Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam), and leaves four sons, of whom, Baron Anthony de Cetto is attached to the Bavarian Legation at Rome, and Louis Charles Augustus Adrian, Major R.A., was formerly A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The new concert-hall at the Spa, Scarborough, was opened yesterday week with a performance of Haydn's "Creation."

The Mohawk tribe, one of England's stanchest allies, has deputed Chief Annosothkap to visit our shores and endeavour to elicit sympathy and help in erecting schools on their reserves on the Bay of Quinte, Canada West. Their requests are modest and genuine, and are favourably entertained by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister of the Dominion, Mr. T. Buxton, and other philanthropists. Contributions for "The Indian Fund for the Mohawks"—whose forefathers bled and died side by side with the British troops in many a hard-fought battle—will be thankfully received by the Colonial Society, 9, Sergeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

At the meeting of the Liverpool Local Marine Board, on the 7th inst., there were several presentations for gallantry at sea. A gold watch, awarded by the Board of Trade, was handed to Captain T. Hastings, of the ship M. and E. Cox, of Halifax, N.S., in recognition of kindness to the master and crew of the ship Epaminondas, whom he rescued on Oct. 28, 1877. The Board of Trade also presented a silver medal to Mr. Colin Salmond, first mate of the M. and E. Cox, and bronze medals to M. Leaske, J. Clarke, J. Gardner, J. Stewart, and M. Dean, seamen of that vessel, for gallantry in manning a boat and rescuing part of the shipwrecked crew, at great risk to themselves, from floating wreck in a heavy sea. The rest of the shipwrecked crew were saved in their own boat.

The prevailing depression of trade is likely to send an increasing number of Englishmen to seek a livelihood or to invest a small capital in some colonial territory. None (with the only disadvantage of great distance) presents more advantages than New Zealand. That colony, which consists mainly of two islands, together nearly equal in size to Great Britain and Ireland, situated in the South Pacific, a thousand miles east of the Australian continent, has often been described. The "Official Handbook," edited by Sir Julius Vogel, Agent-General for the colony in London, is a methodical account of its topography, population, and industrial resources. A pamphlet entitled "The England of the Pacific" has been issued, being a lecture by Mr. Arthur Clayden, with a series of letters he wrote to the *Daily News*, upon the condition and prospects of English settlers there. He was out there some months ago, visiting the provinces of Otago, Canterbury, and Nelson, in the southern island (which is sometimes misnamed "the Middle Island," because a small one, not worthy of notice, lies further to the south), and those of Wellington and New Plymouth, with the Wanganni district, in the North Island. Having before given his attention to the state of English agriculture and its labouring class, and having already visited Canada with a similar object of inquiry, he was tolerably qualified for this examination of the matter in New Zealand. His letters and lecture are published together by Messrs. Wyman and Sons.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F B B (Plymouth).—There is a chess club in connection with the Ladies' College, Little Queen-street, W.C. We have no knowledge of any other. Address the hon. secretary, Mrs. Down, at the above address.

J C (Bradford).—Variations springing from Black's play are not separate solutions of a problem. We have credited you with the solution of No. 1890.

F H B (Leeds).—Very neat, but very easy. If found to be correct on examination, it shall appear in due course. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

ALPHA.—You will see, by referring to the solution below, that you were on the right track, and stumbled over the most—perhaps the only—commonplace variation in the analysis. We are much pleased to note that you and many other correspondents, although absent from home in holiday time, manifest their interest in our Problems by sending the solutions, as usual.

H C (Penge).—If 1. Kt takes B, then 2. Q to Q 4th—mate. You have probably overlooked that the Queen cannot be taken because the black pawn is "pinned."

F T (Derby).—A black Pawn (Q R 6th) was omitted from the diagram of No. 1828. Our attention was directed to the ingenious defence, 1. R to Q R 6th, some time after the publication of the solution, and the matter was referred to the author. We are greatly obliged for your courteous attention in sending the slips of your very interesting articles.

G L M (Mayfair).—Your best course is to seek admission to a good chess club, and select a tutor yourself. We cannot possibly assume the responsibility of recommending teachers of the game.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1848 received from R H Brooks, R F N Banks, and East Marden.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1849 received from E H H V, Lulu, W de P Crouzaz and P le Page.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1850 received from Hereward, G H V, E H H V, B L Dyke, Little Woman in White, L Sharswood, W Boulger, G Foshbrooke, S Farrant, D Templeton, Nerina, R Arnold, R H Brewster, H Langford, N Warner, Kitten, Elsie V R Ingersoll, Lorna, E Elsbury, R Jessop, H Barrett, R Gray, Ben Nevis, D W Kell, Helen Lee, G L Mayne, M O'Halloran, W Warren, T Barrington, T Greenbank, Cant, J W W, H Britten, Copiapino, W S B, C Govett, Julia Short, A Pierre (Ostend), G R Dalton, R F N Banks, R Shindler, Norman Rumbelow, Gordon Jackson, J Coleman, W G H (Rugby), J L F (Barton), W B Jones, Lulu, East Marden, Underwood, Fr H (Vienna), Alpha, P le Page, H Benthall, W Leeson, and T L (Noddyway).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1849.

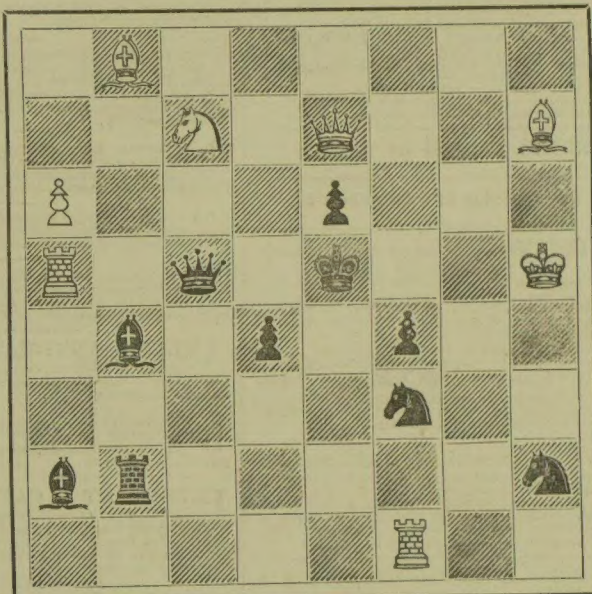
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K B sq. B to B 6th*
2. Q takes B. Aught
3. Kt mates.

* If Black play 1. K to K 5th, White's answer is 2. Q to Q 3rd (ch); if 1. Kt to Q 3rd, or B to K 5th, then 2. Kt to B 6th (ch); and if anything else, then 2. Q to Q B 4th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1852.

By D. ALLINGHAM, Dublin.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played recently in Liverpool between Mr. STEEL, of Calcutta, and Mr. BURN—(Sicilian Defence).

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to Q B 4th
2. P to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K 3rd
4. P to Q 4th P takes P
5. Kt takes P Kt to B 3rd
6. K Kt to Kt 5th B to Kt 5th
7. Kt to Q 6th (ch) K to K 2nd
8. B to K B 4th P to K 4th
9. Kt to B 5th (ch) K to B sq
10. B to K Kt 5th

We think Queen's 2nd is a better square for the Bishop.

10. P to Q 4th

We have not met with this in practical play before, although it was suggested to us recently by Professor Wayne as a good reply to 10. B to Q 2nd. It is, in our judgment, equally effective against the move in the text.

11. B takes Kt

11. P takes P is certainly not good, because of 11. Q B takes Kt and 12. Q to R 4th, &c.

11. Q takes B

12. Q takes Q P

White is now exposed to a strong counter-attack; but the alternative, 12. P takes P, is not a whit more promising than the line of play adopted.

Played at "Cooper's," Norwich, between Mr. J. O. HOWARD TAYLOR and another Amateur.

(King's Knight's Gambit.)

WHITE (Amateur). BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 3rd P takes P
3. Kt to K B 4th P to K Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th B to K 2nd
5. Castles P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q 4th P to K R 3rd
7. P to Q B 3rd Q Kt to Q 2nd

Although, like Fluellen's martial virtues, it "appears a little out of fashion," this move is little if anything inferior to the modern device, 7. Q to K 2nd.

8. P to Q R 4th

The game was an offhand skirmish, of course; but here White is guilty of *laches* that can only be compared to irrelevancy of speech, and, so considered, were unable to interpret its meaning. 8. P to K Kt 3rd is the correct line of play.

8. K Kt to K 2nd
9. P to K 5th P to Q 4th
10. B to R 2nd Q Kt to B sq
11. P to Q B 4th P to Q B 3rd
12. P to Q B 5th Q Kt to Kt 3rd
13. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to B 4th
14. B to Kt sq P to Kt 5th
15. B takes Kt B takes B
16. Kt to K sq P to K R 4th
17. B takes P Kt takes B

The North Middlesex Magazine is the title of a new illustrated monthly published by Richardson and Best, Paternoster-row. In the opening number, which appeared on July 1, there were a brace of paragraphs on the subject of chess, evidently intended for the amusement of the younger sort; but the number for August contains a chess article—the first of a long series—we shall hope—for "children of a larger growth," comprising a problem upon a diagram, two games carefully annotated, and current news. The chess department is edited by Mr. Edward Marks.

The fourteenth game in the match between Messrs. Potter and Mason was won by the latter, and the fifteenth was drawn. The score is therefore—Mr. Potter, 3; Mr. Mason, 4; drawn games, 8. According to the terms of the match, all drawn games after the eighth shall be scored in the proportion of half a point to each player.

HAYMAKING.

In all the range of rural occupations—in those old-fashioned districts where old ways prevail—none equals haymaking for picturesqueness. The ring of the scythe, and the measured swish of the sweep, so welcome to hear and so pleasant to see, must, however, to keep pace with the day in cost and time, give way ere long to machinery, as one mowing-machine will do the work of a dozen men, and a "haymaker" take the place of many women and children; while, by the use of a horse-rake, the ground can be cleared for the carting. For clover-hay, though, some manual labour must be still required, as that has to be handled lightly.

But before the time comes for the grass to be cut some green crops have to be secured—Lucerne, Trifolium, Clover, Rye, and Vetches—as they are of much value to the farmer, the clovers especially; the white, or "Dutch," which is so good for sheep, being usually grazed, and the red cut as fodder for horses, or dried and ricked up as hay; for, as there are few plants to equal the red clover—the broad-leaved Trifolium—for nutriment, so is a good clover-rick one of the best of foods. The purple clover is a later kind, and comes in after hay. And Lucerne is a useful crop, as is well known in Kent, where the chalk soil suits it, as it can be cut every six weeks from May till November. Rye, too, is a welcome forage, and it is given to milch cows and ewes, and also to horses, as, when cut up into chaff with hay or straw, it is a good spring diet for them, and it is chiefly on that account that it is grown in this country. On the Continent, however, the rye is allowed to ripen, as it is used in the manufacture of the spirit called "Hollands," and its flour, mixed or unmixed with wheat flour, is made there into bread. The straw of the rye, too, serves not only for thatching and other purposes, but, as being tougher and better than any other, it is used for the making of hats. There is a kind of rye "grass" that is also valuable, and the best sort is the "Italian," as it is earlier and more vigorous than the common rye-grass; and when, as in the neighbourhood of Croydon, it can be under stimulation, by being subjected to sewage irrigation, it is often grown by itself, as an enormous crop of it can be thus obtained, which can be cut six times in the year. It is of a very hardy growth, and live stock like it. Vetches form another useful fodder, and its value is acknowledged; and were it not that the ground for a crop needs extra management, and the cost of the seed is dear, there would be more vetches grown. Clovers merely require to be sown and harrowed in amongst young corn in spring, to grow up in the autumn so as to crop next year; but the ground for vetches has to be ploughed and worked.

The time for haymaking varies greatly, according to soil, situation, and climate, the period ranging as widely as from early in June till quite late in July; and it is thus, in an average season, no uncommon thing for hay to be "carried" in Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex before the mowers elsewhere have begun; and one reason for this is obvious—that, as the midsummer storms set in about June 23, the later grass which has not been mown will have in all probability to remain uncut until July 7 or July 12, or longer still, through stress of weather, for "washed out hay" means worthless hay, the wide world over. So, "better late than drenched" the farmers say, as choosing the lesser of two great evils. Nothing, however, will influence the quality of hay so much as the "time" of cutting; as even where it has been got together well and quickly—but not too quickly—a late ingathering must of necessity yield a less nutritious fodder than that which has been mown early, as the starch and sugar which are contained in the stalks while they are full of succulent juices, before the flowering of the plant is finished, gets changed to woody fibre; and in this way, from a scarcity of hands or a hindrance from the weather, good crops are often spoiled, and the yield from rich alluvial meadows becomes no better than the inferior herbage of the poorest uplands. Of course, when swathes are down, and wet weather comes, there is only one thing to be done, and that is to let it alone; and there has been a deal of that letting alone to be borne with in the past unfortunate season by those who could not or who would not use means at hand. We allude to the famed "hay-drier"—the invention, we believe, of Mr. Gibbs, of Chingford—which not only dries wet grass quickly, even at the rate of two and a half loads per hour, but also converts it from its soddened state to good and saleable hay—saleable because hay thus treated has been found to be in every respect equal to the best sun-dried. Thus, though the crop in each case had been equally wetted, while some of the farmers have drawn to the fold, others (thanks to the "drier") have had such hay at market that it has already fetched £6 per ton, and the price is now rising rapidly.

The weather being settled and the grass quite "right," the crop is got in in this way: the mowers begin at the dawn of day, in the proportion of one man to every five helpers, and they work with a will for four hours, when breakfast-time gives a rest. The girls and women then come in, and try, with cheery laugh and chatter, to keep pace with the men—who go on mowing steadily—by tedding, turning, winnowing, and cocking each portion as it is ready; and this shaking and tossing is continued for the next three days, so as to get it all evenly dried; when "if the sun has kept out, and the rain has kept in," it will be usually fit to carry, when it is built up into ricks, and is afterwards thatched; and where coming storms have hurried the carrying, a "shaft" is sometimes driven through the rick while being built, to save the hay from heating and from firing.

The hay crop this year was above the average, for, as the early rains forced it, the grass was knee-high, and the swathes full heavy; but the long continuance of wet weather washed out the nutriment, and much of it was hopelessly flooded. Tons of hay thus damaged had to be carted into the folds; and where a few days' burst of sun enabled it to be carried in time the work was only effected by the use of extra hands and extra means—timber-waggons even, in bark districts, being impressed into the service, they being, with the aid of hurdles as a flooring, converted to hay-carts. With such a state of things, and where mechanical means are not available, it becomes a question with the farmers themselves, should they be again visited with a similar season, whether it would not be worth their while—as our own climate is in many respects the same—to do as they do in New Zealand in like emergencies—namely, to add rock-salt to the damaged hay. They use it there in this proportion, one ton of the salt to twenty tons of hay; and the mode of using it is to cast about one bucketful of salt on every load, as the hay is housed or ricked, which checks heating, prevents mildew, and makes the fodder so palatable that cattle eat it clean and readily.

Anything is better than letting good hay spoil; few things are worse than hay used as litter; but the worst of all bad things is that we see now—hay still out in the fields in August, when, with the aid of a "drier," it might have been all got in. Machinery, as we know, has done many wonders; but we had yet to learn that it could beat the weather, by enabling the grass to be made and carried on the self-same day, and in a good and proper condition.

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